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## DEMOCRATIC CHIEFS BEGINNING TO STUDY 'DARK HORSE' FIELD

Entries From Every Corner of Country Cause Speculation Concerning Winner

## 'BIG THREE' CONTINUE INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN

Thomas J. Walsh, Latest Suggestion, Favored Over Gov. Smith in Some Quarters

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
WASHINGTON, May 24.—One month from today the Democratic National Convention will be engaged in its tug-of-war. It is still anybody's fight. Only one thing is accounted almost certain—that none of the three aspirants now out in front—William G. McAdoo, Alfred E. Smith and Oscar W. Underwood—will be the victor. The race is considered to belong to a dark horse.

The dark horse field was never so overcrowded. There's an entry from every corner of the land. Because the situation is so thoroughly undetermined in advance and so entirely problematical, the slenderest hope of today cherishes fond confidence that by the time the balloting is over it may be triumphantly realized.

The situation at the outset of the final month before the New York convention is that the McAdoo, Smith and Underwood camps refuse to acknowledge the possibility of defeat. That is the expected, the customary and the strategic thing. They talk about "last ditch." They say they are not out to deliver their votes to anybody but will fight till their hero is nominated. That is also the traditional thing. But insiders in all three camps, when not publicly claiming victory, are privately and quietly working out where they will go when they realize, as they expect sooner or later to have to realize, that the road-way to the magic two-thirds necessary to nominate is barred. In other words, where the McAdoo, Smith and Underwood people will detour is now the all-absorbing problem with them.

Some Casting Anchors  
McAdoo supporters are outwardly and probably actually still the most optimistic as to their own candidate's chances. But Daniel C. Roper, David L. Rockwell, Homer S. Cummings, Robert W. Woolley, Jonett Shouse, Edwin T. Meredith, Breckinridge Long, Wm. E. Sweet, Houston Thompson, Newton D. Baker and all the rest of the McAdoo high command are known to be casting a discreet anchor to windward. They are not going to be caught in a squall at Madison Square Garden and scattered indiscriminately.

Ever since oil "battered" the McAdoo cause and even since Mr. McAdoo's undoubtedly impressive come-back, friends have been deliberating over the best place to deposit "McAdoo strength" when it is no longer effective for the Californian's own purposes.

The newest suggestion in the dark horse realm concerns plans attributed to Governor Smith and his friends. It revolves around the name of Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana. It is associated particularly with the theory of many Democrats, not Roman Catholics, that the "religious issue" in American politics may not be fought out in 1924 as it has been in the past. The theory is that a Democrat who holds the view better than any other that it would be fatal to fight the issue at this time with a Roman Catholic who also is a wet. They are convinced the issue could be taken to the people with a great deal better hope of success with a Roman Catholic Democrat, who is not only dry and his friends are not, but differing from Governor Smith in other respects, namely, that he is western and progressive.

As the Democrats will make "clean government" and oil scandals their paramount issues, Mr. Walsh strikes many of them as "logical" beyond any aspirants now in the field. He is immensely more energetic than Samuel M. Ralston, Senator from Indiana. There is much talk in Washington now of giving Mr. Walsh one of the places on the Democratic ticket. If an eastern conservative like John W. Davis or Cassius G. Mahan is President, there will be a strong movement to nominate Mr. Walsh for Vice-President.

Some of the Candidates  
Democrats nowadays speak of "first string" and "second string" dark horses, when they've eliminated the Big Three. In the first string are Mr. Davis, Mr. Ralston, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Glass. In the second string are Governor Sweet of Colorado, Royal S. Copeland, Senator from New York, Governor Silzer of New Jersey, Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Chairman Cordell Hull of Tennessee, Houston Thompson, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and former Governor Gardner of Missouri. Mr. Gardner's name has just entered the field. He was a successful war governor of Missouri and is considered, as a "border state" man, to measure up to the western and progressive requirements the Democrats will call for at New York.

The country is in for four weeks of vigorous Democratic dark horseing. The entries herein tabulated probably do not exhaust the list. The country is wide and the Democratic Party is numerous.

BAGDAD TO BEIRUT IN 10 1/2 HOURS  
CAIRO, May 24.—The Nahr Transport Company on Thursday broke all existing records by covering 414 miles between Bagdad and Beirut in 10 1/2 hours.

## Continuity of French Policy Is Looked For

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 24.—At least another week will elapse before any decisive step is likely to be taken in the constitution of a new French Cabinet. It is unusual for a retiring Premier to have long conferences with his prospective successor, and it is deduced from the fact that Herriot interviews that there will be a continuity of policy.

## GENERAL WEYGAND BELITTLES RAIDS

French High Commissioner Denies Reports—Turkish Unfriendliness Evidenced

By Special Cable

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
PARIS, May 24.—Before leaving Paris, General Weygand, High Commissioner of Syria, said that it would be wrong to endeavor to establish any connection between his departure and the recent incidents on the Syrian frontier. The date of his return had been fixed before General Weygand indeed minimized the news which had been published concerning the incidents but admitted that there were too frequent clashes between brigands and French advanced posts.

For example, according to a telegram just received by General Weygand, the Syrian village, Meidan Kebes, was pillaged on May 14 by Turkish bandits. Three other Syrian villages in northeast Azaz were also attacked and ransacked. A French observation post situated north of Meidan Kebes was attacked on May 16 by brigands coming from Turkey. A corporal was killed and two soldiers wounded.

## Magnifying the Raids

These unfortunate affairs which are constantly happening do not, says General Weygand, present the gravity attributed to them by Turkish press. Incidentally, however, one is forced to the conclusion that in this case the more magnifying of the troubles by the Turkish press is a sign of unfriendliness, and intended to make the situation of the French more difficult.

Asked whether the ratification of the Lausanne treaty would end the agitation, General Weygand replied that from the viewpoint of the administrator, it was certain that when the treaty was ratified, he could begin to construct. At present the uncertainty of delimitation gave rise each day to disputes. Moreover, he would like a treaty of commerce with Turkey which would permit him to work for better relations.

## No Military Character

It is urged that these acts of brigandage and cannot be regarded as operations of a military character. This may be true in a technical sense, but however the incidents may be described, it is evident from the official statements that they are serious and regrettable. Moreover the expulsion in masses of Christians practiced by the Turkish authorities, brings to the Syrian frontier thousands of fugitives in the midst of complete destitution. The French administration endeavors to help these refugees, but they occasion much inconvenience in the French zone and considerable expense is incurred.

These facts which cannot be denied may be interpreted differently, but the ordinary interpretation surely is that Turkey is endeavoring to create difficulties. If General Weygand pronounces in favor of the immediate ratification of the Lausanne treaty as a remedy for everything, many French critics describe such a belief as illusory. The Turkish Nationalists are not disposed to make peace.

## NATION-WIDE BLUE SKY LAWS ADVOCATED TO PROTECT PUBLIC

Redmond Case in Boston Stirs Bankers and Officials to Check Fraudulent Securities

Recommendations of a federal grand jury for national "blue sky" laws that will protect the investing public from bucket shops is the outcome of the investigation of G. F. Redmond & Co., Inc., a defunct partial-payment brokerage house in Boston. These recommendations accompanied indictments of 10 members of this concern.

More significant, however, than the indictments, or the fact of the recommendations, are the apparent results that are obtained when all legal and judicial agencies having anything to do with failures that may later disclose fraudulent practices perform their

## WOMEN'S COLLEGES CRITICIZE WET TALK OF COLUMBIA HEAD

Educators Join With Other National Leaders in Combating Assault on Dry Statutes

The extent of the dry repudiation of the wet propaganda of Nicholas Murray Butler is indicated in the special dispatch which has come to The Christian Science Monitor from every section of the United States. These dispatches, some of which are published herewith, make it plain that neither the facts of the situation or the public opinion of the country support the president of Columbia University.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 24.—(Special).—Presidents and representatives of four large women's colleges—Smith, Mount Holyoke, Wellesley and Vassar—following a conference here, have drafted statements which, it is said, express the disapproval of these colleges to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's opposition to prohibition and his demand that the Republican Party adopt a wet plank in its next national platform.

Due to the absence of William Allan Nelson, president of Smith, the statements were not made public, pending his approval and signature. It is understood, however, that Dr. Butler's contention that prohibition has been proved a failure will be strongly denied, and the colleges will stand firmly for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead enforcement law.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle says: Dr. Butler, like many other anti-prohibitionists, particularly those living in New York City, finds it difficult to understand or even acknowledge the existence of opinions differing from his own. The people with whom he associates dislike prohibition, and his own opposition to it is so strong that he cannot comprehend, apparently, that the rest of the people of the country may not agree with him. He has the unfortunate metropolitan tendency to think vaguely that the Harlem River is the northern boundary of the universe, and that the people who live in the hinterlands beyond it are benighted individuals whose opinions, if they do not coincide with his own, do not count.

Prohibition and its enforcement are by no means perfect at present, and there is, of course, nothing like unanimity throughout the country in a favorable attitude toward them. But when Dr. Butler expresses the general belief that the majority of Americans oppose prohibition and urges his own party to oppose it he is treading on uncertain ground.

Mrs. Henry Noble MacCracken, wife of the president of Vassar College, and vice-president of the Poughkeepsie branch of the Law Enforcement League, said: Dr. Butler's statements are ridiculous. It looks like a purely political move without any sincerity whatever behind it. The trouble is not that the laws cannot be enforced, but that they have not been enforced, and with the pressure of public opinion the attitude of the officials must soon change and lead us to reasonable and successful enforcement.

Dr. Elizabeth Telberg, chairman of the Public Health Committee of the National Women's Council, considers Dr. Butler's opinions an indication of a "short-sighted, utterly selfish policy."

## Dr. Butler Defends His Views During Kansas City Address

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24.—(Special).—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, whose recent advocacy of repeal of national prohibition has called forth a nationwide broadside of indignation and criticism from prominent citizens, has issued a statement here in defense of his attitude. In a demand for law enforcement, Dr. Butler declares he would yield to none.

"Nation-wide prohibition," he said, "presents an instance of one of those summary laws which all human experience proves are unenforceable."

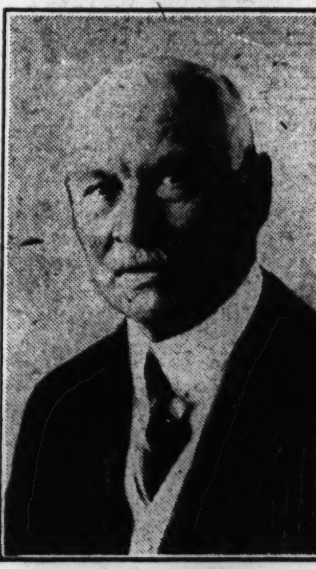
"The attempt to enforce them simply leads to new evasions, new hypocrisies and new and subtler forms of lawlessness."

Dr. Butler recently addressed a (Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## SCHMIDT RAPIDLY DREDGED

By Special Cable  
FRUSSELS, May 24.—The dredging of the Schmidt is being pushed on with all possible speed, but it will be about two months before a depth of 32 feet is reached. Until then the big transatlantic steamers will be unable to call at Antwerp.

## Reveals War Attitude



Photograph © Harris & Ewing  
ELBERT H. GARY  
Tells of Blocking Plan to Federalize Steel Industry

## MR. GARY REVEALS WAR STEEL STORY

Says Government Wanted to Take Over Industry, but Leaders Would Not Submit

NEW YORK, May 24.—That the Government proposed at the height of the war to take over the iron and steel industry and that the industry replied it would not calmly submit to nationalization was revealed last night by Elbert H. Gary at a dinner at the Hotel Commodore, which brought to a close the twenty-fifth general meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, of which he is the president.

Mr. Gary told this hitherto unpublished fact in outlining the activities and the accomplishments of the industry during the war. He did so, he said, that a permanent record might be made "in such shape that whatever might be said by anyone, if contradictory to the facts, might be corrected by our records."

The proposal to nationalize the iron and steel industry, Mr. Gary asserted, came in the fall of 1917 or the spring of 1918. It was made through the hands of the majority of Americans, Bernard M. Baruch was chairman, and it was brought to the attention of the industry first by Daniel Willard, then acting chairman of the board. Later, after Mr. Gary, as chairman of the steel committee, had declared that while the Government might maintain control by force, it would never do so with the consent and approval of the industry, Robert S. Brookings, a member of the board, went to the President. The President, after reading the proceedings, decided to let matters rest, for the time being at least.

Mr. Gary intimated that the nationalization plan was the idea of William G. McAdoo, then Secretary of the Treasury. While he did not mention Mr. McAdoo by name, he said that it was reported that Mr. McAdoo had said to the Secretary of the Treasury that he did not state that as a fact but as a report.

## RAILWAYS MINISTER LEAVES GEN. SMUTS ON PROTECTION ISSUE

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, May 24.—Another blow at the Smuts Party chances in the general election was dealt on Thursday night when the Minister of Railways, Mr. Jagger, sent in his resignation to General Smuts and declared that he was unable to accept the protection policy outlined in the recent speeches of General Smuts for furthering the industrial expansion of South Africa.

Mr. Jagger is prepared to remain a member of the party and to seek election to the Government, especially at this moment. The Nationalist press is jubilant, and says the resignation shows a lack of unity in the Smuts Party on economic problems.

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## WEALTH AND LABOR DRAFTS DEMANDED BY THE METHODISTS

Conference Adopts Committee Report With an Amendment on Conscription Phase

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 24.—(Special).—With an amendment demanding that conscription of wealth and labor "be a counterpart of any future conscription of human life" and thereby coming out unequivocally in favor of the fundamental purpose of the plan advocated by The Christian Science Monitor, the Methodist General Conference today was almost unanimously adopted the peace resolution submitted on Friday by the committee of thirteen.

The resolution urges President Coolidge to call another conference for consideration of further disarmament, demands entrance into the World Court, and League of Nations, and recommends the appointment of a commission by the conference to call a meeting of church leaders of the world for the purpose of giving consideration to the best methods to end war.

"We ought to demand conscription of wealth instead of vainly commending about it," said Dr. James M. M. Gray of Scranton, who proposed the amendment. "Roots of war are utterly in economic conditions. Culture will not end war. Religion has not and will not end war, as appeals to patriotism are so easily merged with religious motives. When wealth and organized labor are compelled to surrender what they hold most dear, we will have no war."

"I am asking that my church shall say that the Government that comes to my parsonage door and asks for conscription shall also go into the office of my laymen and into the organized Labor centers and ask that they be given up to the control of the Government. When my boy is dying for \$1 a day, I do not propose to have men at home striking for \$18 a day."

James Black, former Governor of Kentucky, offered an amendment calling for a rather extended declaration of loyalty to the Constitution. It was decided that the previous expressions of the general sentiment were adequate at this point and the amendment was not accepted.

William H. Van Benschoten of New York and Dr. E. Dorr Dieffendorf of East Orange, N. J., made amendments of verbal changes, suggesting that the phraseology in spots saved of a rather suggested idea of the importance of the Methodist denomination. Dr. Sockman, chairman of the committee, who presented the report, expressed willingness to accept these changes, stating that they were so written in an effort toward condensation.

It is hardly becoming to us Americans who have held up on the League of Nations and World Court, to claim to ourselves the responsibility of leadership for world peace," said Dr. Harold Paul Sloan. "We ought carefully to delete anything that is over-assertive."

"We are in danger of losing a main point by a lot of meticulous amendments before us," said Dr. David G. Downey. "Let us brush aside these little items and adopt the amendment of Dr. Gray calling for an urgent demand that wealth be conscripted in the event of war."

Several amendments were quickly tabled. By an almost unanimous vote the peace resolution was adopted, and the audience rose to its feet in a burst of applause. On motion of Dr. Sockman the report will be given to its authors for slight verbal changes which do not alter the meaning.

The constitutionality of the election of district superintendents was denied, when the report of the committee on judiciary, presented by Judge Henry Wade Rogers of New York, was adopted by a close vote. It was debated at length. Dr. Ray Allen of Rochester led in the minority report.

## Fifth Bishop Elected

Dr. Wallace E. Brown, pastor of University Church, Syracuse, N. Y., was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the fourteenth.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

## RUSSO-JAPANESE CONFERENCE REACHES AGREEMENT AT PEKING; AMERICAN ACTION SEEN AS CAUSE

German Government Not to Resign Office

LONDON, May 24.—THE German Chancellor, William Marx, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Stresemann and the Minister of Labor, Herr Brauns today decided it would be necessary for the Cabinet to resign, according to a news agency dispatch from Berlin.

## COURT PLAN GOES TO SENATE FLOOR

Committee Reports Favorably on Pepper Proposal—Democrats Register Opposition

WASHINGTON, May 24.—(P)—Admission of the United States to the permanent Court of International Justice was endorsed in a resolution reported today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The resolution adopted by the committee follows closely the composite proposal put forward by George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania.

The committee action brings the World Court technically before the Senate for the first time, but there is little hope in any quarter of a vote during the present session.

Before taking up the plan eventually reported, the committee voted down, 10 to 8, the proposal prepared by Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, which comprised substantially the proposal transmitted to Congress by Presidents Harding and Coolidge.

The vote on the Pepper plan was 10 to 6, all the Republican members except Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, being recorded in opposition.

The proposal of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, which would have set up an entirely new court, was withdrawn by its author before the committee had an opportunity to vote upon it.

## LOSS OF VILLAGES BRINGS TUMULT IN GREEK ASSEMBLY

By Special Cable

ATHENS, May 24.—Announcement that 14 Greek villages in Northern Epirus have been given to Albania by the recent decision of the Ambassadors' Conference provoked great excitement in the Assembly when Mr. Roussos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon interpellations, declared the Government was prepared to yield to the demand, however lamentable, with a view to maintaining peace with friendly Albania.

Unduly upholding his colleague's view, said the national woe was the result of the disastrous elections of 1920 for which the actual Government was not responsible, adding that it would be highly unwise to plunge the Nation into fresh adventures by declaring war on a bordering power long peacefully with Greece. This provoked further commotion which the Prime Minister tried to calm by declaring that the Government would endeavor to have the decision regarding the villages reversed. The papers demand the resignation of Mr. Roussos.

## RAS TAFFARI IN BRUSSELS

By Special Cable  
BRUSSELS, May 24.—Ras Tafari, Prince Regent of Abyssinia, has arrived in Brussels on an official visit to the Belgian court.

## IRISH PRISONERS TO BE FREED

DUBLIN, May 23.—(P)—The Free State Government will expedite the release of all prisoners interned under sentence of imprisonment except Eamon de Valera and other Republican leaders who have not yet been tried.

## Some Doubt Expressed

The Jiji Shimpo, which is one of the best balanced and least impassioned of the Tokyo journals, says editorially, "While the attention of the nation was entirely absorbed in the general election two great international problems were on the way to solution. One was the anti-Japanese immigration measure, the other was the beginning of formal diplomatic pourparlers with Russia. The progress of the Russian negotiations offers bright promise of settlement. However, it should be taken into account that Russia took advantage of the disapproving Japanese-American relations, and the question remains whether Russia is or is not as honest as heretofore."

The Yamato Shimbun says editorially, "We don't feel disposed to make cynical remarks regarding the present relations with the United States but we can hardly avoid an expression of delight at the prospect of the hopeful progress of the Russo-Japanese negotiations."

The substitution of a policy of co-operation with Russia instead of with the United States is undoubtedly being considered and evaluated. Japan would embark on such a course reluctantly and only out of necessity. The popular resentment against America because of the immigration bill may prove sufficiently strong to constitute that necessity. It is a possibility which Washington must take into consideration in full.

Emotion was stirred by Cyrus E. Woods, retiring American Ambassador, as he finished his address of appreciation.

Concessions Have Been Made by Both Parties—Treaty to Be Signed on May 30

## ISLAND OF SAKHALIN TO BE EVACUATED

Russia Yields on the Question of the Nikolaievsk Massacre

TOKYO, May 24.—Peking reports that the Russo-Japanese conference has reached an agreement, Russia yielding on the Nikolaievsk question, promising concessions in Eastern Siberia and Northern Saghalien, Japan agreeing to recognize the Soviet Government, to evacuate Saghalien immediately and to cancel old debts. The conference adjourned pending the drawing up of the text of the agreement which will probably be signed about May 30.

The establishment of relations between Japan and Soviet Russia is an event of international significance not even exceeded by the British recognition of the Soviets. For a period of nearly four years Russia and Japan have been in a state of diplomatic seesaw. Negotiations have been broken off repeatedly, only to be resumed in the face of a recognition of the vast community of interests which the two nations share in the Far East. Interests which were being constantly placed in jeopardy due to the failure of the two governments to agree.

There can be little doubt but that Japan's recent rebuff at the hands of the Congress of the United States has speeded the completion of this understanding with Russia. Moscow and Tokyo have grievances against western powers that have served to draw the two capitals together. In addition, business interests, particularly in Japan; and more recently the victory of the liberal element in the Japanese election have been instrumental in demanding a rapprochement.

Japan's agreement to evacuate Sakhalin Island, a portion of which has been held pending the settlement of the Nikolaievsk question, and to cancel old debts indicates the extent to which Japanese diplomacy was willing to go to establish friendly Russian relations. On the other side, Russia has given satisfaction for the Nikolaievsk massacre and granted valuable concessions in Eastern Siberia, and North Sakhalin.

The two nations thus bound together by economic ties which are certain to grow stronger will exert a powerful and, perhaps, an indisputable influence upon future developments in the Far East.

## Japanese Turning to Soviet As Result of American Act

By Special Cable

TOKYO, May 24.—Earlier predictions that Japan, feeling itself deserted by the United States would turn to Russia seem borne out by the rapid progress of negotiations in that direction at Peking between M. Karakich, the Soviet envoy, and Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China. Since conversations there were placed on a formal basis greater strides have been made toward a solution of the Russo-Japanese problems than had been thought possible.

There is excellent reason for believing, however, that Japan has not yet definitely decided to embark on a program of co-operation with Russia but is merely testing the reaction of the world, especially of America, to such a course on Japan's part. Deepened from custom, M. Karakich, a high official of the Foreign Office granted a local interview predicting a rapprochement with Russia in the near future. The interview bears all the earmarks of being a bait-d'essai for foreign consumption.

## World News in Brief

Washington—The Senate passed the annual agricultural appropriation bill carrying a total of \$60,000,000 in the record time of 15 minutes. One million of the sum calls for acquisition of additional forest lands.

Chicago—Walter H. Belcher of Boston, was re-elected president of the National Conference of the Chicago National Convention Association today and Walter G. Hughes of Chicago, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Washington—Rear Admiral William R. Shoemaker has been nominated by President Coolidge to be chief of the Navy Department's Bureau of Navigation, succeeding Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long. Admiral Long is to go to Paris this year as a member of the American Olympic Games Committee.

Philadelphia—Announcement is made that President Coolidge, members of his Cabinet, judges of the Supreme Court, senators from the original 13 states and their governors with military staffs will attend the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of the first meeting of the Continental Congress in Carpenter's Hall, this city, on Sept. 25.

New York—The Williams College Club has bought dwellings in East 35th Street for conversion into a clubhouse.

Cleveland—E. J. Manion St. Louis has been re-elected president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers in convention here. L. J. Ross, St. Louis, was re-elected secretary and treasurer. St. Louis was selected for the holding of the next convention in 1927.



tion for Japanese friendship this morning, while deafening applause greeted him. The hall was packed to overflowing long before the hour scheduled for the address. Mr. Woods expressed gratification at being allowed to appear before a Japanese audience to bid them farewell. He feelingly dwelt on his earthquake experiences and lauded the courage and courtesy of the Japanese facing calamity. He said in part: "At that time I was made destitute and homeless. As I wandered about the streets nobody knew that I was the American Ambassador but everyone treated me and my family kindly and extended every assistance possible. Those experiences enrich my love for Japan tremendously. I shall never forget them."

"I was trying to show my friendship and the friendship of the American people for the Japanese, when amidst my efforts unfortunate legislation cropped up which the Japanese naturally deplore. The Japanese did not like it nor did all the creditable newspapers of America. I was very unpopular and was not representative of the sentiment of America's people."

"The real sentiment of the American people for Japan is an outburst of that genuine sympathy which came straight from the heart at the time of the September earthquake. I want you to believe with me that what I say is true, that the real sentiment of the people of both countries is working toward unity. Japan and the United States must be friends. They must co-operate, not only for civilization in the regions of the Pacific, but for the civilization of the world."

"I ask you to join me in bringing about the cordial relations of the two nations for the accomplishment of this great purpose. I am going to devote the rest of my life to this great task."

Mr. Woods called at all the Tokyo papers today to express appreciation for their courtesy and efforts to promote American friendship. At the Japan Advertiser he said he hoped to convince the Japanese that future good relations depend on the press and people as well as upon the ambassadors and diplomats.

What threatened to be an anti-American demonstration tomorrow is now expected to pass off quietly due to the efforts of a number of Japanese leaders. A mass meeting of ex-service men is scheduled tomorrow afternoon at the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, where the memory of Japan's military heroes is enshrined. Meetings there often are violent through the appeals to the ultra-patriotism of the Japanese.

It is learned that the committee in charge is censoring all speeches and will not permit the name of America to be used. The immigration measure very unpopular in Japan is not representative of the sentiment of America's people.

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## SOVIET OPTIMISTIC OVER NEGOTIATIONS

British Government's Failure to Aid Bankers' Demands View to Show Conciliatory View

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, May 24.—As the London conference approaches its decisive stages foreign office circles display an attitude of qualified optimism regarding the outcome. Exaggerated anticipations of a huge flow of foreign capital to Russia, following the conference are not entertained, but the impression prevails that the conference is destined to have a more fruitful ending than was at first anticipated. One of the Foreign Office officials told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that "had the British Government supported the bankers' demands we should immediately have withdrawn our delegation. The fact that the Government did not endorse these demands indicates the possibility of an agreement along other lines."

Will Not Pay War Debts

While Russian officials generally manifest extreme reluctance to say anything calculated to prejudice the delicate negotiations now proceeding, the Monitor correspondent feels justified in outlining the Russian position as follows: Russia divides the British claims into three classes. Russia is determined not to pay its war debts, considering these are more than offset by the intervention and compensation claims. Russia is willing to satisfy its pre-war state obligations, providing credit is assured which would cover these obligations, and leave an additional sum for the purchase of machinery and other reconstruction necessities in England. It is proposed unofficially in this connection that Russia would assume approximate liabilities of 250,000,000 rubles, getting 500,000,000 rubles credit in exchange. These figures are merely estimates, as Russia insists on probing the British claims carefully, and preferring the small creditors against the large.

Compromise Expected

Regarding the British claims for nationalized mines and factories, the Russians are inclined to regard these as objects for negotiations between the former owners and the Soviet Government for settlement on a concession basis. The impression prevails that a compromise is being reached regarding the maritime three-mile limit.

The continued allegations of British support of anti-Russian activities from Bokhara excite interest here, but it is believed this policy, if actually pursued, is initiated by permanent Indian officials, not by the Labor Government.

British Bankers Still Cool to Soviet Effort to Get Loan

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 24.—Judging from inquiries made by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, banking circles in the city aren't at present greatly attracted by the proposals of the president of the Russian State Bank who, as cabled yesterday, has come to London in the hope of arranging a loan of £400,000 or £500,000 with the big city banks.

One typical reply made to the Monitor representative was, "Where is the loan to come from? Last year London raised £97,000,000 for abroad and expects to be able to do about the same this year. We could lend double that if we had it—and on first-class security. Do Russians think we are likely to offer them half our available resources on bad security?"

This authority thought, however, that if the Russians came forward frankly and said "we acknowledge our pre-war debts and will pay some time but cannot possibly do so now," they might perhaps get a small short-term loan—at the outside a couple of millions. Then if this turned out satisfactorily they might be able to arrange a further loan later.

Other authorities referred the Monitor representative to the bankers' manifesto of April 14, which they likened to the City's Magna Carta in matters appertaining to Russia. The manifesto, as cabled to The Christian

Science Monitor at the time, lays down six points necessary for the restoration of shattered Russian credit, namely, recognition of the public debts, restitution of private property, establishment of a civil code, guarantee against the confiscation of private property, freedom of trade for private individuals and finally, abstention from propaganda.

Despite skepticism regarding the outcome of the negotiations for a loan there are many shrewd observers who think an agreement is in the offing. One said, "The Russians know the terms on which The City is prepared to do business, and the president of the State Bank would not waste his time coming from Moscow unless he were prepared to go a very long way toward meeting them."

Yet another declared he thought that, though the proposed £400,000 or £500,000 loan represented what the Russians would like, they would be perfectly content with the mere fraction of that amount provided, at the same time, they could get substantial credit from private traders for the purchase of agricultural, electrical and other machinery.

In this connection it may be remembered that if the political questions now outstanding between Britain and Russia are satisfactorily settled, the Russian Government will be able to provide funds for the British Government to assist exporters, may be the vehicle whereby the credit difficulties can be at least partially surmounted.

DELEGATES CONFERENCE ON PARK PROBLEMS

Fourth National Conference to Be Held at Gettysburg—Gov. Pinchot to Speak

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 24 (Special).—With state parks forming an increasingly important place in the growing recreational facilities of the United States, particular attention in outdoor circles is turned to the fourth National Conference on State Parks, meeting here May 26 to 28. More than 300 delegates from park, conservation and outdoor organizations, and official appointees of state executives will attend the conference, of which Judge John Barton Payne, former Secretary of the Interior, is chairman.

The objects of the conference are to urge upon our governments, local, county, state and national, the acquisition of land and water areas suitable for recreation and preservation of wild life as a form of the conservation of our natural resources, until eventually there shall be public parks, forests and preserves within easy access of all the people of the Nation.

The conference also urges encouragement of non-governmental agencies and individuals in furthering this work.

Judge Payne will preside at the morning session on Monday. There will be addresses on forest parks and public camps; state parks as game and bird refuges; the value of state parks for camping and nature study; the educational value of state parks; trails and natural history museums, and many other subjects.

The evening session will be presided over by Stephen T. Mather, director of the National Park Service. The Tuesday sessions will be devoted to business and an inspection of the Gettysburg battlefield. The delegates will visit the Mount Airy State Park on Wednesday where Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, will address them.

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## AGREEMENT OVER JUBALAND REACHED

Italy and Britain Come to Terms on East African Territory Promised During World War

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 24.—An agreement over the Jubaland question has now been reached, after many months of negotiations between London and Rome. The basis of settlement, according to the Foreign Office announcement here last night, is the so-called Milner Line of 1919, together with additional territory in the southwest which Senator Schialoja asked for in April, 1920.

The transference to the Italian flag, which has now been arranged, arose from Article 13 of the Pact of London in 1915—the treaty which brought Italy into the war on the side of the Entente. The former frontier was the river Juba, whereas the new frontier runs southwest from Dalo in the north to El Wak on the forty-first parallel, where it turns due south to Lak Dera—a desert stream, dry in certain parts of the year.

Further Territory Asked

At this point the Milner line turned southeast to Bitorito on the coast but the Schialoja line proceeds due south for another 100 miles before turning toward the coast which it reaches at Dick's Head, 50 miles south of Port Dunford Wubushi.

Benito Mussolini when he came into power, claimed a further triangular area of territory which had its apex at the Lorain Swamp, while Tommaso Tittoni in his original negotiations at the time of the Versailles Conference claimed an even larger tract from Moyle, near the southernmost point of the Abyssinian border past the Lorain Swamp to Dick's Head. Though they turned down Signor Tittoni's proposal the British at one time appeared ready to consider Signor Mussolini's claim provided that it was made part of the general settlement, including the return of the Dodecanese Islands to Greece, but Signor Mussolini refused to give up the Dodecanese Islands, the British attitude changed.

British Views Change

It was pointed out that the cession of the Lorain Swamp would give Italy the middle portion of an important caravan trading route now entirely in British territory, and also that it would involve the native tribes in the Kenya Colony in crossing the Italian frontier when they wanted to get water. This, the British maintained, might be the cause of international friction in the future, especially as the Somali and Kenya tribes are prone to fight.

The exact terms of the agreement are not yet settled, and the Italian experts are coming to London immediately to discuss the matter. As originally proposed, the Schialoja line involved Italy giving up certain rights in Zanzibar, and it still remains to be seen whether this has been adhered to in the present arrangement.

The area involves about 43,000 square miles, much of it being desert.

B. & M. SUPERINTENDENT DESIGNS NASHUA, N. H., May 24.—Willis H. Ford resigned today as superintendent of the Worcester, Nashua and Portland

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## PRESBYTERIAN ASKS ACTION ON TRIBUNAL

Dr. Brown Tells General Assembly Court Plan Is Held Up by "Reactionary Old Men"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 24 (Special).—The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown of New York urged the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America yesterday to lead the churches of the Nation in a movement that will compel the United States Senate to take action on America's adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"The World Court is being held up," Dr. Brown informed the Presbyterians, "by a small group of reactionary old men in the Senate. Even if Senator Lodge's plan were theoretically better than the present court, and even if other nations could be induced to scrap the present court and accept Senator Lodge's plan, which I also do not believe, several years would be required to conduct the necessary negotiations, and then there would be no assurance, and Senator Lodge can give none, that the United States Senate as then constituted will ratify his plan. Forty-seven nations have signed the protocol of the present court, and 36 have officially ratified it."

Rousing Public Sentiment

"They are trying to kill the World Court proposal under the guise of a substitute which, if we are to credit them with ordinary intelligence, they know will not be acceptable. The only possibility of success lies in such aroused public sentiment that even Senator Lodge and his associates will yield to it."

The general council, in its first report, presented by Dr. Henry Swearer of St. Paul, promised to make a serious effort to reduce expenses. Dr. William Hiram Foulkes leaves to be pastor of the "Old Stone" Church in Cleveland, and retirement will be the order of the day.

In 1924, Dr. Foulkes says, the Presbyterian congregations spent \$39,000,000, compared with \$21,000,000 in 1919. Nearly \$10,000,000 is given by Presbyterians for benevolence this year, and the contributions for all purposes amount to \$55,000,000. The new general council takes over the activities

Gifts of Character

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## GERMANY STILL ASKS CHILD RELIEF FUNDS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24.—About \$100,000 is still needed to complete the fund of the American Committee for the Relief of German Children, according to a statement by Irving T. Rush.

"It is true, the Friends' Society has set out to feed 1,000,000 children a day," said Mr. Rush. "The high-water mark was recently reached by the distribution of meals to 1,040,000 children in one day, but this must continue until July, when the harvest begins to come in. The meals average a cost of 2 cents each, and supplement the food given the children at home. The work of relief for which an additional \$100,000 is required will not end before Sept. 1."

Little Lady Shop

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tion for Japanese friendship this morning, while deafening applause greeted him. The hall was packed to overflowing long before the hour scheduled for the address. Mr. Woods expressed gratification at being allowed to appear before a Japanese audience to bid them farewell. He feelingly dwelt on his earthquake experiences and lauded the courage and courtesy of the Japanese facing calamity. He said in part: "At that time I was made destitute and homeless. As I wandered about the streets nobody knew that I was the American Ambassador but everyone treated me and my family kindly and extended every assistance possible. Those experiences enrich my love for Japan tremendously. I shall never forget them."

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## NATIONAL BLUE SKY LAWS ADVOCATED

(Continued from Page 1)

been sustained by the court; for example, the president of the company, James E. Lamont, is in the East Cambridge jail for contempt. He did not produce certain books that the court thought he should be able to produce, and there is not the slightest indication of how long his imprisonment will last.

All this is being made a subject of much public comment, especially on the part of those who have lost money in bucket shops. They are contrasting the investigation in the Redmond case, both in the bankruptcy court and in the grand jury room, to that in which many a bucketeer has, through seemingly lackadaisical procedure, been permitted to escape the legal consequences of his acts and has returned to the street to resume business.

In addition to indicting 10 men connected with the Redmond company, the federal grand jury sitting at Boston has recommended the appointment of federal investigators with authority equal to that of bank examiners to examine records of stock brokerage houses.

This grand jury, of which John B. Fellows, Mayor of Pittsburg, is foreman, had been investigating the operations of the Redmond company at various times over a period of many weeks, and in a preface to the recommendations returned with the indictments to James M. Morton, Jr., judge of the United States District Court, stated that much information had been obtained relating to the manner in which the public is victimized through the operation of bucket shops, and that there is ample evidence that a substantial part of the investing public needs to be protected.

**Regular Examinations Advised**  
"Our inquiry shows," says the report, "that a goodly number have taken their savings from the banks and purchased stocks and bonds from bucket shops with the sole purpose of making a permanent investment. This body recommends the following plan as a basis for additional legislation:

1. That the Federal Government authorize the Federal department to appoint competent investigators to examine the records of stock brokerage houses from time to time and report thereon.  
2. That the investigators should have authority equal to that granted to bank examiners. Irregular and unheralded visits such as bank examiners make should be arranged.  
3. Any irregular transactions found by the investigators which would justify the opinion that the individual or concern was conducting a bucket shop should be reported at once to the attention of the United States District Attorney or Post Office Department.

We believe that a force working under such legislation would give the public a greater degree of protection than it now enjoys under the law because the true character of a crooked brokerage house would be detected much earlier than is now the case, where Federal authorities are powerless to act until complaints are in hand. Usually the depositors of a bucket shop are not aware of the fraud until a vast sum of money has been obtained from the public.

It is also our opinion that no legitimate brokerage house would be injured through an inquiry by such examiners.

The Court is respectfully requested to forward copies of this letter to the United States senators, Henry Cabot Lodge and David L. Walsh.  
Those indicted are George F. Redmond, treasurer; James S. Lamont, president; Arthur A. Diggins, clerk; John R. Diggins, an employee; Ray F.

## STATE BENCH RULES ON TRUST LIQUIDATION

The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, handed down an opinion today that a single judge of the Supreme Court can authorize Joseph C. Allen, bank commissioner, to make settlements with directors of insolvent trust companies.

The decision was written by Arthur P. Ruger, Chief Justice, and was rendered at the request of the bank commissioner, who recommended that it would be best for the depositors of the Comopolitan Trust Company to accept \$150,000 from P. B. Magrane of Lynn and \$30,000 from Patrick F. Keefe of Boston in full settlement of their liabilities. The opinion read, in part:

"If any one of the directors made a defendant in that suit prefers to buy his peace upon terms which a justice of the court finds just and reasonable, from the point of view of depositors of the trust company, there is nothing in his legal relation with other defendants that enables them to interpose an objection."

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Sheridan, William N. Sheridan Sr., William N. Sheridan Jr., George A. Coates, Charles Plimbrink, Warren N. Withington. They are charged in one indictment with using the mails in a scheme to defraud, and in a second with conspiracy to use the mails in a scheme to defraud.

The grand jury has also addressed a petition to Henry Cabot Lodge and David L. Walsh, United States senators from Massachusetts, recommending more pay for federal judges and jurors in Massachusetts.

"It is our opinion," reads the petition, "that notwithstanding the general sentiment which favors tax reduction, no responsible person will object to upholding the dignity of this great Government by paying more nearly adequate compensation to the members of the federal judiciary. No doubt this opinion will be further strengthened when the public learns that out federal judges today are receiving smaller salaries than are paid to some of the state judges."

## GRAND OFFICERS GIVEN RECEPTION

Eastern Star Chapter at Pittsfield Acts as Host

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 24 (Special).—Mrs. Helen H. Barnfather, newly elected Grand Matron of the Eastern Star Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts, Mrs. Mabel P. White, Grand Marshal, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Sisson, wife of Past Grand Patron Sisson, and Grand Chaplain, were tendered a reception by Collina Chapter, No. 69, in the Masonic Temple, last evening. About 500 were present, including nearly all the grand officers, and many past grand officers and deputy grand matrons.

Nathaniel W. Farrar, Senior Past Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, and Past Patron of Doric Chapter of Easthampton; Mrs. Louise G. Crafts, of Bethlehem Chapter, Northampton; Past Grand Matron; Mrs. Edith E. Avery, of Orient Chapter, Framingham; Past Grand Matron; Mrs. Iva E. Brown, of Olive Branch Chapter, Ashland; Past Grand Matron; Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, Grand Treasurer and Past Grand Matron, and several other prominent members of the Order were present.

Kenneth C. Dunlop, Grand Patron, and Collina Chapter contributed some of the large number of gifts that were presented to Mrs. Barnfather. Flowers were in great profusion. A silver watch set with diamonds, were among the gifts received by Mrs. Barnfather.

The reception was followed by an entertainment, with talent from Boston, and was arranged by Mrs. Elizabeth K. Root, Worthy Matron, Collina Chapter, and two Past Grand Patrons, Frank H. Cande and Harry D. Sisson, but Mrs. Barnfather is the first Grand Matron to come from Collina.

## DARTMOUTH TO HAVE BIOGRAPHY DIVISION

HANOVER, N. H., May 24 (Special).—Prof. Ambrose W. Vernon has been appointed to the new position of professor of biography on the Dartmouth College faculty, according to a statement made today. The board of trustees has also created the new department of biography, which will be set in operation next fall. Professor Vernon has been conducting his biography courses since 1919 at Carleton College, North Carolina, where they stand out as one of the most unique and interesting of recent contributions to educational work.

Professor Vernon studied at Princeton University, Union Theological Seminary and the universities of Berlin, Halle, and Göttingen, Germany. From 1904 to 1907 he served on the faculty at Dartmouth College and as pastor of the White Church of Hanover.

## GREENLEAF LEADS SEEBACK

E. J. Greenleaf, world's champion pocket billiard player, faces C. E. Seeback, New England champion, this afternoon with a lead of 57 balls in their special 500-point match at the State Theater Club. The match will finish tonight. At the close of the afternoon session Seeback led 127 to 92 in 17 frames. Greenleaf scoring up to 258 in 10 innings in the evening, while the local man reached 201. Greenleaf had a high run of 54 and an unfinished run of 50 last night; Seeback's best was one of 41 in the afternoon.

**The Earle Hat**  
Always Charming Smart!  
Miss Lena C. Earle  
201 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON

## MALDON, ENG., SENDS GREETINGS TO MALDEN, MASS., ANNIVERSARY

The Rev. Isaac Lothian Seymour Is Bearer of Message to Commemoration of City's 275th Year

Greetings from Malden, England, to Malden, Mass., will be extended Sunday evening at the Auditorium by the Rev. Isaac Lothian Seymour, vicar of All Saints Church, Malden, England, at the exercises commemorating the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Malden. Auditorium will be Channing H. Cox. Among the other speakers at the Governor: Alvan T. Fuller, lieutenant-governor; John V. Kimball, Mayor; Arthur H. Wellman, Fletcher Sprague Hyde, councilman, Harvey L. Boutwell, and George Howard Fall.

The committee in charge of the anniversary exercises is composed of some 50 citizens of whom Robert A.

plea. "We, who have known the horrors of a war in the air, pass this message on to you."

Blessed are the peacemakers.

Among the Early Settlers  
Of the early settlers in Malden, Joseph Hills and his son-in-law, John Wayne, were the most conspicuous in the development of the town. The former lived near what is now the corner of Main and Salem streets, and here until 1894 was his ancient well which yielded its cooling drafts to man and beast. Mr. Wayne had his house a little to the north at the foot of the rock which bears his name.

Joseph Hills was by trade a "wool-dresser," but with his education and general trend of thinking he became of greater service to his community by attending to its legal matters. He represented the town in the General Court—as did, also, his son-in-law—and was Speaker of the House of Deputies.

Originally, Joseph Hills settled in Charlestown, upon receiving a large grant of land on "Mythic Side" settled in the above mentioned part of Malden.  
Deloraine Pendre Corey, in her history of Malden, says it was Joseph Hills active for to bring the Laws of the Country to the attention of the compiler of the Massachusetts Laws of 1648.

## MOBILIZATION DAY PROTEST ADOPTED

Association to Abolish War Asserts Move Is Inadvisable

Adoption of a resolution asking that authorization of the proposed Mobilization Day be rescinded by Government officials, copies of which will be forwarded to President Coolidge, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, was a feature at the meeting yesterday of the Association to Abolish War, held at 482 Beacon Street. Miss Eva Channing, peace worker, told of the recent conference in Washington, D. C., of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Following a discussion of various parts in the Pacific intentions toward us which they all avow; and Whereas, our country is not in the slightest danger of attack by foreign nations if our Government treats foreign nations with respect and courtesy; therefore  
Be it resolved that we, The Association to Abolish War, respectfully petition the Secretary of War, John

Whereas, the War Department is planning a national Mobilization Day, Sept. 12, on which all the vast combatant potentialities of the Nation will be mobilized as a demonstration of the effectiveness of the military machine constructed under the National Defense Act of 1920; and

Whereas, such a demonstration will inevitably be regarded by foreign countries as an expression of distrust on the part of the United States toward us which they all avow; and

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## SPRING SHOWING—Dresses - Coats - Suits - Furs

The Louise Clothes Shop  
LOUISE LEVENSAUER  
(Over T. D. Whitney's)  
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Fascinating  
Silks Embroideries  
Laces Porcelains  
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A 2-light Bracket, Old Silver finish, with crystal ornaments.  
Price \$45.00

No. 72647  
A 3-light Floor Lamp, finished in weathered old brass; 5 ft., 4 in. high.  
Price \$68.00

The 24-inch Silk Shade (No. 8127) can be had in a variety of colors.  
Price \$55.00

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No. 16286  
A 2-light Bracket, Old Silver finish, with crystal ornaments.  
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W. Weeks, to rescind his authorization of the projected demonstration on Sept. 12; and further,  
Be it resolved, that we respectfully petition President Coolidge to exercise his authority, if necessary, in order to prevent such demonstration, and we call his attention to recent remarks of his Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes:

"So far as we can see into the future we are safe from the slightest danger of aggression. We observe with solicitude the vast economic burdens that bear heavily upon the nations of the world and we know that in no power or possible combination of powers lies any menace to our security. The people of the earth turn to us with good will and desire our good will in return. There is no occasion to vindicate our proper authority for no one challenges it. There is no reason to demonstrate our ability to take care of ourselves, for no one doubts it."

## INDIA SECRETARY CENSURES SYSTEM

Communal Representation Scored by Lord Olivier as Essentially Opposed to Democracy

By Special Cable

LONDON, May 24.—The publication of Lord Olivier's letter to S. Satya-urthi, a member of the Madras Legislative Council, condemning communal representation in India, which has been valed from that country, has caused a sensation in Anglo-Indian circles here, as the present representative system of government in India is largely built upon this arrangement.

Lord Olivier is the responsible Secretary of State here for India, and as such is the official mouthpiece of the British Government's Indian Policy. His letter says, "It seems to me that the maintenance of the communal system is antagonistic to the possibility of any proper working of democratic institutions in India."

Inquiries at the India Office here today show that the authenticity of this letter is not disputed, though Lord Olivier claims it is private and not intended for publication; also that it contains nothing he has not already said in the House of Lords.

This tends to support the allegation which has been cabled here from India to the effect that the advocates of the abolition of communal representation are receiving a sympathetic hearing by the British Government, which is the ultimate authority for deciding the lines on which a democratic advance in India is to take place. At present the Muhammadans and Anglo-Indians who are landholders and other important minority communities in India are represented in the Indian legislative bodies by members elected by themselves alone.

This arrangement has always been strongly opposed by the Hindus, who form a majority of the Indian electorate, but it is as strongly defended by members of the important minority communities concerned, who claim that if it were abolished they would be swamped by the Hindus, who would then win practically all seats. The question raised is, therefore, in the highest degree controversial, but further official information upon it is not yet available here.

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## Camp Fire Luncheon Opens Girl Scouts' May Festival

Folk Dances and "Pied Piper of Hamelin" Are Features at Their New Cedar Hill Estate in Waltham

Mrs. James J. Storow and Mrs. Harriet Darling cooked luncheon for the Girl Scouts and their friends over the camp fires in the Council Bowl at Cedar Hill in Waltham this noon as the opening feature of the Girl Scout May festival. This is the first event of such magnitude to take place in the newly acquired estate which belonged to Miss Cornelia Warren and has come into possession of the Girl Scouts of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Edward F. Stevens of Wellelay Hills is chairman of the festival committee. In the Sylvan Theater folk dances were danced, competitive games played, and the May Queen was crowned after a May Pole dance.

The new swimming pool was used formally for the first time for aquatic events. The Melrose Bugle and Drum Corps took the role of the Pied Piper in the re-enacting of the tale of the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," for which Cedar Hill is an admirable setting. Such events as the May Festival are

potent in interesting Scout parents in Scouting. The "friends" who come with Scouts on such a day as today are frequently "family" as well, and the impetus given thereby to the "get together" idea of Scout leaders is obvious. No "get together" ever is thought to be complete without a demonstration of some form of Scout work.

Dozens of organizations provide entertainment for girls but there is only one scout program—profit, pleasure, work, and play skillfully combined as to seem all pleasure. By speech and demonstration, intensive effort is made to acquaint adult visitors with the ideals of scouting and with the methods by which they are attained.

The May Festival—with its scout program drills intermixed with other events—thus becomes an admirable example of one of many agencies whereby parents of the Girl Scouts may be linked closely in the common bond of interest with their daughters.

## CLARK UNIVERSITY STAFF IS INCREASED

WORCESTER, Mass., May 24 (Special).—William Harder Cole, at present head of the department of biology at Lake Forest University, has been appointed professor of biology at Clark University. He is a graduate of Hamilton College and received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1916 and the degree of Ph. D. in 1921.

The following additional new members have been recently added to the staff: Dr. John P. Nafe, Ph. D., Cornell University, Assistant Professor of Experimental Psychology; Vervon O. Watts, M. A., Harvard University, Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology; James B. Hodges, M. A., University of Missouri, Assistant Professor in American History; Kurt E. Rosinger, M. A., University of Michigan, Department of German. In addition to all these men, Prof. Dr. W. Köhler, head of the Department of Psychology in the University of Berlin, will be in residence during the second semester of the next academic year, and the fall or first semester of the academic year opening in 1925. William H. Barker, head of the Department of Geography at the University of Manchester, Manchester, England, will offer instruction in the summer school; and negotiations are under way to secure the services of Olof Jonasson of the Institute of Geography, University of Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden, for the second semester of the coming academic year.

**ARMY TEAM WINS EASILY**  
BRYN MAWR, Pa., May 24.—The War Department polo team rode roughshod over the Pennlyn four yesterday, winning the semifinal match for the Wooten Cup 25 to 10. Pennlyn failed to score at 10 points being allowed the local players by hand-cup.

**Kickernick Bloomers**  
BECAUSE of their construction—no strain anywhere—you will find marked economy in wearing the Kickernick Silk Undershorts. It is generally the only pair of undershorts that will last for years. All sizes and colors. Prices always moderate.  
\$1.25, \$2.25, \$3.25, \$4.25, \$5.25, \$6.25  
Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop  
218 Berkeley Bldg., 420 Boylston St., Boston  
Send hip measure with mail order.

**gays**  
Our Earnest Effort goes into securing clothes that will give you complete satisfaction. Coats, Dresses, Blouses, Scarfs, Skirts, Sports Suits, and Sweaters.  
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN BOSTON

## Millinery

For Summer Wear

NEW HATS for all occasions in styles for young women and matrons; summery effects in

WHITE WITH BLACK WHITE WITH NAVY  
ALL WHITE ALL BLACK

LACE TRIMMED FLOWER TRIMMED  
FEATHER TRIMMED

PRICED  
\$12.50 to \$35

## Women's Coats and Wrap Coats

(Fourth Floor)

Developed in fine quality twills, chagreen, imported plaids, mixtures and fleeced materials in a beautiful assortment of colors and color combinations, also Coats especially appropriate for travel and summer wear. They are all well made and tailored in the most desirable styles and fabrics of the season.

Natural Linen Travel Coats.....\$7.50  
Mohair Coats.....\$15  
Natural Pongee Coats.....\$19.50  
Navy Garbardin shower-proof Capes.....\$28  
Natural Imported Shantung Coats.....\$25  
Rubberized Crepe de Chine Coats.....\$32  
Strictly Tailored Topcoats.....\$35  
Twill Coats of most unusual models.....\$49.50 to \$65  
Exclusive Coats for street and travel.....\$85 to \$135

R. H. STEARNS CO.  
BOSTON

## Furs Are Valuable Cold Storage Is Cheap

Rate 3% of Fair Valuation

With Reasonable Minimums

Repairs and Remodeling at Summer Rates

Lamson & Hubbard

Boylston and Arlington Streets, Boston

Motor Service

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Back Bay 9440



## NEW INDUSTRIES BONUS PROPOSED

### Haverhill Committee Takes Step in Plan to Restore Business Prosperity

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 24 (Special)—Offer of a bonus to draw new industries to the city and the taking of definite steps to bring about a reduction in rents and commodity prices are the latest developments in a plan to restore Haverhill to business prosperity.

Shoe manufacturers report a slight improvement in local factory production this week with the receipt of some orders for immediate business. Cutters have been put on by some concerns and employment generally shows a slight improvement.

The directors of the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce have endorsed a recommendation of the new industries committee that steps be taken to offer a bonus to anyone who would be instrumental in bringing new industries to this city. A canvass of the city will be made to raise a fund for the movement.

Edwin Newdick, chairman of the shoe board of arbitration, has called a meeting to be held Monday afternoon at the board rooms to consider action to reduce the prices of rents and commodities and organize an advisory committee on fair prices. A number of prominent citizens have been asked to attend the conference.

A plan to accomplish what is desired will be presented at that meeting and an appeal issued to the various elements in the community for co-operation.

## WELLESLEY 1925 WINS IN SINGING

### Two Selections Used in Annual Interclass Competition

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 24.—The best singers as a class in Wellesley College were judged to be the juniors, 1925, at the interclass song competition held Thursday evening. The seniors received honorable mention. For the best original song, the prize went to the senior song, while the juniors received honorable mention.

In the singing competition, each class sang two songs. "America the Beautiful," words by Katharine Lee Bates, professor of English literature, music by Clarence G. Hamilton, professor of music, and the competition song of the class of 1922, which won the prize in 1923, were by Hildegard E. Churchill. Amherst, Mass., music by Mary C. Zwislock, Reading, Pa. Each class sang from the same position on the steps and lots were drawn for the order of singing that no class might have an unfair advantage. According to the freshmen sang first, then the sophomores, the seniors second under Lorna Brown '26, Germantown, Pa., the seniors next under Margaret Noyes '24, Evanston, Ill., and finally the juniors under Katharine Harbison '25, Danville, Ky.

The new songs were next presented. The senior song was composed by May deForest '24, Plainfield, N. J., to words by Virginia Berresford '24, New York, N. Y., the junior song by Winifred Wright '25 to words by Marion Klein '25, New York, N. Y., the sophomore song by Ruth Samuels '26, Bethlehem, Pa., to words by Mary C. Brown '26, Vinton, Ia., and the freshmen song by Frances A. Cohn '27, Denver, Colo., to words by Ruth Elizabeth Campbell '27, Berrysville, Va. The judges were: Miss Edith S. Tufts, Christian A. Ruckmick, associate professor of psychology and Katharine Beaman '25, New York, N. Y. The juniors received \$25 for the best singing and the two authors of the competition song, May deForest and Virginia Berresford, received \$5 each.

## SOCIETIES TO JOIN IN MEMORIAL RITE

### British and Americans to Make Pilgrimage Together

Special electric cars will leave Park Square at 9 a. m. tomorrow carrying members of the British Naval and Military Veterans Association on their annual pilgrimage to Lexington, Bedford, and Concord, where they will be joined by American patriotic societies in paying tribute to both Yankees and Red Coats who fell there during the Revolution. Capt. James F. Cooper, president of the British veterans' organization, will be in command of the party.

Following the arrival of the veterans in Lexington a parade will form at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Woburn Street, where the British will be greeted by a detail of the Lexington Minute Men, under the command of Capt. Ezra F. Breed, who will act as an escort to the British during the pilgrimage. At the American Legion honor roll on the Town Hall lawn, simple exercises will be held, and a wreath placed, and then the procession will continue to the Lexington battle green, where services will be held at the Revolutionary soldiers' monument.

About 11 a. m. the special cars will be boarded for Bedford, where a parade and exercises will be held. The pilgrimage to Concord will be resumed at 2 p. m., reaching Concord Center half an hour later for a parade and services.

## WOMEN'S CITY CLUB APPOINTS

Committee chairman for one year have been appointed by the Women's City Club of Boston as follows: Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, activities; Mrs. J. Tucker Murray, art and library; Miss Jennie Cummings, house; Miss Helen Monk, membership; Mrs. Albert S. Hutchinson, publicity; Mrs. Edward L. Gulick, reciprocal relations.

**T. KOLEHMAINEN WINS MARATHON**  
ARJO, Finland—Tatu Kolehmainen, brother of Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish-American long distance runner, won the pre-Olympic marathon here yesterday. He covered the full distance in 2h. 36m. 2s.

## Historic Houses at Chelsea, Mass., Upon Which Markers Will Be Placed at Tercentenary



The Thomas Pratt House Was Erected in 1652 and the Land on Which It Stands Was Once a Part of the Vast Estate of Sir Henry Vane, Who Superseded John Winthrop as Governor of Massachusetts Colony.

The Cary House Was Erected by Gov. Richard Bellingham in 1659, and Was Enlarged and Beautified by Samuel Cary in 1791. Here Washington Placed the Last Outpost of the Left Wing of the Continental Army Besieging Boston.

## CHELSEA, MASS., TO CELEBRATE ITS TERCENTENARY MAY 25-31

### Revere and Winthrop Organizations to Assist in Program of Pageants, Contests and Meetings Planned

An historical pageant, the unveiling of a memorial tablet, a carnival, athletic contests, airplane maneuvers and night signaling from nearby hills are included in the program being arranged to celebrate the tercentenary of the settlement of Chelsea, during the week of May 25-31. Former residents will be invited by radio to return and help make the observance a success. Historical, civic, fraternal, religious and social organizations of Revere and Winthrop will assist those of Chelsea in staging the many events. This celebration will commemorate the settlement at which is now Chelsea by Samuel Maverick, one of the most prominent among the early settlers of Massachusetts Bay. According to the records, in 1625 he fortified at Winnisimmet (now Chelsea) a house "with a pillado and flanked and gunned both below and above in them" a house which in 1660 was "yet standing there . . . the antientest house in the Massachusetts Government."

The anniversary program will be opened on Sunday, May 25, at 7 a. m., with the ringing of the city bells and later with special services in the various churches.

### Cary House Memorial

The joint celebration by Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, both once a part of the former, takes place on Tuesday. Special exercises will be held in the schools, a memorial tablet on the grounds of the Cary House in Chelsea will be unveiled in the afternoon, Judge Albert D. Bosson making the address, and citizens of the three communities will join in a banquet in the Revere City Hall in the evening. It is expected that Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge, United States senator, Charles L. Underhill, Representative, the mayors of Chelsea and Revere and the chairman of the Winthrop Board of Selectmen will be present.

The tablet which is to be placed on the front of the Cary House on Tuesday reads as follows:

Qui patres transtulit nos sustinet  
In this portion of the old town of Chelsea which was known as Winnisimmet Samuel Maverick in 1624 planted the first permanent settlement in Massachusetts Bay Territory.

This ancient house was built by Governor Richard Bellingham in 1659. Enlarged and beautified by Samuel Cary in 1791.

Here Washington placed the last Outpost of the left wing of the CONTINENTAL ARMY besieging BOSTON.

Erected by Chelsea Tercentenary Committee, May 27, 1924.  
Wednesday will be gala day with a carnival, athletic contests and pyrotechnic display on Powderhorn Hill. There will be a colonial ball for children in the afternoon and for adults in the evening, Thursday. Homage to the city's heroes will be paid at a memorial mass meeting Friday. The celebration will close on Saturday with the pageant depicting the history of Chelsea, and a parade by naval, military, historic and civic organizations.

The general arrangements of the celebration are in charge of three joint committees: the Citizens' Tercentenary of which Lawrence F. Quigley, Mayor, is president, and Francis X. Tyrrell, director general; the historic, Judge Samuel R. Cutler, chairman; and the finance committee which is composed of the board of aldermen. The original Indian name of Winnisimmet given to the town was replaced by that of Chelsea, presumably because the seat of the Gorges family for whom Maverick was the agent came from Chelsea in England.

At this point, also, in 1631 was established the first ferry in the colony; 10 years later it became one terminal of the first county road with Salem as the other. The ferry was the only means of communication between Chelsea and Boston until 1803, when a bridge was built. Before the days of the bridge, it was the custom to put the chaise on the small hand ferry, while the horse, guided by the bridge, swam to the shore with its master.

On the first of April, 1633, Samuel Maverick received from the General Court a grant of Noddle Island (now

East Boston) and built a house there, probably the following year. Maverick Square still preserves his name.

### Historic Pratt House

Another building of especially historic interest in the old Thomas Pratt house on Washington Avenue, opposite Kimball Road. According to Chamberlain's Documentary History of Chelsea this house dates back as far as 1652. The land on which it stands was once a part of the vast estate belonging to Sir Henry Vane, who in 1636, at the age of 24 superseded Winthrop as Governor of the Colony. In 1688, when the Andros Government would have prevented Increase Mather from going to England in behalf of the colony, he came from Boston to the Way-Ireland (Pratt) house and at night went from here to a boat near what is now Slade's Mill, and thence through Crooked Lane—dividing Noddle's and Hog Islands—to the sea, and, boarding the President, sailed for England.

In 1696, Aaron Way and William Ireland, joint owners, sold their estate to Lieutenant Thomas Pratt for £330.

Thomas Pratt's son and namesake was one of the leading citizens of Chelsea, having served as selectman to the General Court on four occasions. He was also chosen "Committee-man" to the convention which met at Faneuil Hall, Sept. 22, 1768; was a member of committees in 1768 and 1770 to ask of the General Court relief from over-taxation; and of the Committee of Correspondence in 1775.

## DOCTRINE OF PEACE IS CALLED FIRESIDE INSTRUCTION THEME

### Mrs. Gudrun Jensen of Norway Asserts Love Is Needed Fundamental in World Understanding

To mobilize the homes of the world for united and aggressive action for peace was the purpose of the recent conference, in London, of the International Council of Women, according to Mrs. Gudrun Jensen who was delegate to the gathering from Norway and is now in the United States. "Peace, when it is made a matter of fireside instruction," Mrs. Jensen said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor "will become a world reality. Consequently these women, representing many nations and co-operating with various church organizations, the Y. W. C. A. and the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, have set about it to demand that peace be taught their children instead of the glories of war and we have pledged ourselves to begin this new teaching in our own homes."

Further conferences planned  
The purpose of the conference, according to Mrs. Jensen, was to discuss means which women might employ to destroy the causes of war. Conferences of a similar nature are now being organized among the women in various sections of the world, one of which will probably meet in Washington, D. C., during the coming summer. Other conferences already have been organized in South Africa, in New South Wales and in Central Europe. Mrs. Jensen continued:

In the foundation of all the discussion at the London Conference was a recognition that kindness and love must be made to supplant selfishness and hate. "The doctrine of love was invoked at the beginning and the end of every address, and we came to see that it was peculiarly the task of women to make this gospel international. The place to begin is in the home. After the home comes the school, and steps already have been taken looking toward international exchanges of teachers, modification of textbooks to minimize the glorification of war and to exalt the achievements of peace, and an emphasis upon international understanding and good will."

League of Nations favored  
Mrs. Jensen declared that sentiment in the conference was strongly in favor of the League of Nations, but not without reservations. She said: "It was emphasized that all nations should be members of the League. It was also made plain that the League can never function effectively for

## PARENT TEACHER CONVENTION HELD

### New Hampshire Organization Changes Its Name

NASHUA, N. H., May 24 (Special)—New Hampshire Parent Teacher Association, at their annual state convention at the Junior High School yesterday voted to change the name of the organization to the New Hampshire Parent-Teacher Association. This step was taken to conform to the wishes of the national organization.

Reports at the convention indicate that the associations are growing rapidly throughout the State. One association, for instance, that of Derry, reported that in 1923 it added three times as many members as the total membership at the beginning of the year, in recognition of which achievement a gavel was presented by the convention.

Mrs. O. V. Henderson of Durham, vice-president of the organization, presided in the absence of the president and was elected president for the next year. The retiring president, Mrs. Jenny B. Grinnell of Derry, who was unable to attend, was elected a member of the new board of directors.

Mrs. Green of Keene was chosen vice-president-at-large and Mrs. Annie B. Fitzgerald of Keene was elected Miss Annie L. Morrison of Portsmouth, auditor. The recording secretary, and the treasurer, Mrs. James L. Amsden of Dover, were re-elected. The new board of directors includes besides Mrs. Grinnell, Miss Alice Millard of Portsmouth, Mrs. A. Harriman of Laconia, Mrs. F. U. Landman of Wolfeboro, W. C. T. Adams of Keene, Mrs. Mary Bennett of Keene and Miss Fannie Chapman of Portsmouth.

## DOCTRINE OF PEACE IS CALLED FIRESIDE INSTRUCTION THEME

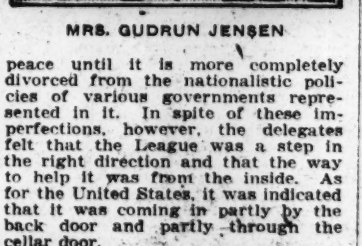
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MRS. GUDRUN JENSEN

peace until it is more completely divorced from the nationalistic policies of various governments represented in it. In spite of these imperfections, however, the delegates felt that the League was a step in the right direction and that the way to help it was from the inside. As for the United States, it was indicated that it was coming in partly by the back door and partly through the cellar door.

Delegates at the London meeting pledged themselves: "To prevent a next war, tolerate no suggestions of a next war. We must face a next war as a treason to our children, to those we have lost, to our country. To understand the characteristics of all countries will prevent misunderstanding. It is, therefore, of importance to study other languages, to visit other countries, to study other countries." A definite propaganda in favor of this program of international education has already been begun, according to Mrs. Jensen.

**MARSTON CANNOT PLAY**  
NEW YORK, May 24.—M. R. Marston, Philadelphia, United States amateur golf champion, today notified the United States Golf Association that because of business he would not be able to play in the national open golf championship at Worcester, Mass., May 27 and 28.

## STATE'S NEED OF NEW OUTLETS FOR SURPLUS GOODS STRESSED

### Problem to Be Studied at National Foreign Trade Council in Boston June 4-6—Situation Held Acute

Eleven thousand industrial establishments in Massachusetts are turning out annually manufactured goods valued at approximately \$4,000,000,000, but only \$100,000,000 worth of these products were exported the past year. Only 1625 concerns were engaged in exporting. There are employed in the industrial establishments of this State more than 700,000 men and women, whose yearly salaries and wages total \$700,000,000. The capital invested in the 11,000 plants amounts to \$3,000,000,000.

Officers of the National Foreign Trade Council, which is to hold its eleventh national foreign trade convention in Boston on June 4, 5, and 6, point to these facts as an argument for the extension of overseas trade, saying there is ample opportunity for a State like Massachusetts, where industrial development has reached an unusually high stage.

### Surplus Needs Outlet

They say that the necessity for additional foreign outlets for the surplus of manufactures is becoming acute, not only in Massachusetts, but throughout New England and the manufacturing districts of the entire country. New England feels this need almost more than any other section because it is so highly developed industrially. The convention is expected to give a big impetus to the movement. Capacities of mills and factories were unduly increased during the war period and now the domestic market cannot, it is claimed, take care of the output unless it has an enlarged overseas trade to use the surplus.

As Massachusetts ranks fifth in industrial output and leads in diversity of manufacturers, it naturally is said to be more concerned with foreign trade than any other state, except the four leaders.

## ENGINEERS' BANK IN BOSTON OPENS

### Institution's Headquarters Are at 60 Devonshire Street

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, personally welcomed visitors and depositors at the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers National Bank today, when the new bank of the Labor organization opened at 60 Devonshire Street, formerly the quarters of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company. Officers of other Boston banks, as well as locomotive engineers, other union workers and business men, were among the hundreds who inspected the new quarters, bedecked with flowers in honor of the occasion, during the day. Boston's new Labor bank is the ninth to be established by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who have headquarters and their largest bank in Cleveland, O.

Organized for handling the resources of the brotherhood and its affiliated activities throughout the United States and Canada, and to stimulate thrift among its members, the new bank in Boston, like the others in the chain, will do a commercial, savings and foreign exchange business, and maintain safety deposit vaults for customers.

Mr. Stone is chairman of the board and Kenneth J. Ferguson, formerly of Gloucester, is president and in immediate charge. The bank is called the Engineers National Bank. Other officers are: Vice-presidents, William P. Prenter, grand secretary and treasurer of the brotherhood, and Fred E. Evans of Norwood, a retired locomotive engineer; directors, Frederick William Stuart Jr., associated with William Filene's Sons Company, and William G. Tausig of Moors & Cabot; cashier, Daniel P. Desmond, formerly of the Lawrence Trust Company; assistant cashier and credit manager, Ernest T. Pelton, formerly of the Citizens' National Bank of Boston; manager of the savings department, Carl N. Sanborn, formerly of the Federal Reserve Bank; safe deposits department, Everett S. Vradenburg.

The Federal Government's census of Massachusetts manufactures is impressive both as to number, diversity and value of production. Due to extraordinary inventiveness, attention to quality and large-scale production its manufacturers are in an especially strong position, says the council, to make an aggressive and successful fight for a larger share of trade in markets the world over—a share commensurate with the powerful position attained by the state's industrialism.

### Foundation for Trade Laid

This State has laid a foundation for this extension, with its present export business. Its manufacturers have formed contracts with consumers in many other countries, therefore have gained the necessary experience and, according to James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, who will preside at the convention's general sessions for a wide extension of these sales overseas to give the required impetus to this movement.

One of the important questions to be discussed at the convention will be the effect of raw and semi-finished materials on the industries of Massachusetts and the country. The Foreign Trade Council also is concerned with the situation in which many New England mills just now find themselves because of the "dumping" of certain finished goods in this country by manufacturers from abroad. This is resulting in a cove to have Congress act by invoking the aid of tariff provisions.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce is co-operating with the council and the chambers generally throughout New England and with the New England committee, headed by Charles F. Davis, vice president of the First National Bank of Boston, its active chairman.

## PARTY CENSURES BONUS BILL VOTERS

### Vermont Senator and Representative Taken to Task for Action on President's Veto

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 24.—Porter S. Dale, United States Senator from Vermont, and Ernest W. Gibson, Representative, were censured by the Republican State Convention yesterday when the resolution introduced by Howard C. Rice of Brattleboro, expressing "absolute and unqualified disagreement" of the delegates with their action in voting for the bonus bill over the veto of President Coolidge was adopted. Eleven delegates pledged to President Coolidge were elected by the convention.

In a signed statement after the convention Congressman Gibson said: "I am censured by a majority of the delegation of the Republican state convention for not sustaining President Coolidge's veto of the adjusted compensation act. I did after election just what I promised the voters. My promise was made before the President's attitude on the measure was known. As to the fairness of my action I appeal to the matured judgment of the people at home."

The delegates chosen are: Former Governors W. W. Stickney and P. W. Clement; Fred A. Howland of Montpelier, Millard F. Barnes of Chimney Point, T. F. O'Rourke of Derby, Roy T. Patrick of Burlington, H. G. Root of Bennington, Elmer A. Darling of East Burke, Mrs. E. C. Smith of St. Albans, Mrs. Blanche Brown Bryant of Springfield, and the chairman of the state committee, Col. John Piddock.

A telegram from President Coolidge was received last night by the secretary of the Republican State Committee which read: "Please extend to the Republicans of Vermont my most cordial greeting and good wishes. I appreciate and value not only the political support which has been extended to me by my native state but above all I value that friendship which comes from mutual association and which means more to me than all else."

## DARTMOUTH '64 IS AFTER TROPHY

### Class Hopes to Win It for Third Time This Year

HANOVER, N. H., May 24 (Special)—The Class of 1864 of Dartmouth College will make an effort to win this June for the third time the annual trophy awarded to that class which has present at the Commencement Reunion the largest proportion of its living graduates. The cup has been in competition since 1910 and the record for attendance was made in 1914 when the Class of 1864 returned with a percentage of 90.9. Five years later, in 1919, the class won the cup again although with a lower percentage. This will be the sixtieth reunion of the class.

Commencement at Dartmouth this year will begin Friday, June 13, with the arrival of the alumni and a meeting of the Alumni Council. Saturday is Class Day, the program including Class Day exercises, meeting of the Alumni Council, president's reception and entertainments by the Dartmouth Musical and Dramatic clubs. The baccalaureate sermon, an organ recital and the annual meeting of the Tuck School alumni will be the features of the Sunday program.

Monday, Alumni Day, will be a full one, beginning in the morning with a baseball game followed by meetings of the Alumni Association and Phi Beta Kappa, Greek letter society reunions, a concert by the musical clubs and a promenade concert in the evening.

Commencement exercises will be held in Webster Hall Wednesday morning. Following the annual luncheon will be served in the Alumni Gymnasium and the program will be closed by the commencement ball at the gymnasium in the evening.

The cabins of the Outing Club will be made available to the returning alumni who wish to enjoy this sort of an outing. Numerous class picnics will be held in the various cabins and the facilities of the club will be at the disposal of all whether they wish to visit the whole chain or any particular cabin.

## UNITARIAN WEEK SERVICES CLOSE

### Efficiency Cups Awarded by Young People's Union

Formal sessions of Unitarian Week, in which the various societies allied with the Unitarian Church have gathered in Boston for the past six days, came to a close last night with the annual dinner of the Young People's Religious Union at the Roslindale Unitarian Church, where, throughout the day the twenty-eighth annual business meeting of the union had been in progress.

Most of the visiting clergy and laymen who came from all parts of the United States were leaving Boston today, although a few remained behind to participate in the picnic of the South Middlesex and Boston Federations of the Young People's Religious Union at Spring Grove, Wellesley Hills.

Following the dinner last night, the Rev. Frank C. Doan of Rochester, N. Y., spoke on the opportunities of youth. He said, in part:

The one hopeful sign in this present world darkness is the spontaneous uprising of the youth of the world. The youth of the world with light of a new Utopia shining from their faces! The youth of the world with the light of a great purpose shining from their eyes. The youth of the world with a shout of victory already on their lips!

Whenever I look into a mass of youthful faces like yours I am always reminded of what Bernard Shaw once said to us fathers and mothers of youth. "Parents," he declared, "should never hold themselves up to their children as anything except a warning. I feel that same way about you older people in relation to you young people. We have shown you how not to build a world, and it is for you to go ahead now and build a world on lines of perfect justice and good will, a world such as we older people used to dream about in the days of our youth."

Efficiency cups awarded every year to the societies affiliated with the Young People's Union which maintained the highest standards were conferred on the East Lexington branch of the National Hall Society of the First Parish Church in Dorchester. The Old Fort Club of the Church of the Savior, Brooklyn, N. Y., received honorable mention.

A tentative program for the one hundredth anniversary of the American Unitarian Association in 1925 was outlined by the general secretary, Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the association, is chairman, at a meeting in Channing Hall yesterday.

## HARPSICORD PLAYED AT MUSEUM CONCERT

With a program appropriate to the background provided by the rotunda and tapestry room the New England Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich conductor, gave a concert at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Friday evening. Similar museum concerts by the Boston Symphony and the Harvard Glee Club, for several years have been a seasonal feature at the Museum. The program included three of the Respighi Airs and Dances for strings, freely transcribed for the orchestra; the Ballet entitled "Il Conte Orlando," by Simone Molinaro (1599); a Villanella by an unknown sixteenth century composer, and a Gagliarda of about 1550 by Vincenzo Galilei. The harpsichord, lent for the occasion by Ernest B. Davis of the Conservatory, was played by Stuart Mason of the faculty.

**CAR LINE RESUMES OPERATION**  
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 24 (Special)—Operation of the street railway line between this city and Hatfield was resumed yesterday. Cars will be run every hour and a half for the present. L. D. Pellissier, manager of the Northampton Street Railway Company, is opening the line under a board of three trustees chosen by a Chamber of Commerce committee.



## WOMEN'S COLLEGES CRITICIZE WET TALK OF COLUMBIA HEAD

(Continued from Page 1)

Joint meeting of the Missouri and Kansas state bankers' associations here. His statement on his prohibition stand preceded his address on "Some Causes of the Present Discontent" in which the subject of prohibition was not included.

The university president cited his efforts for "temperance" and against the saloon, but declared that at no time had he associated himself with the prohibition movement because he believed it "wrong in principle, unsound in morals, and likely to be ineffective as a public policy." He was opposed, also, to light wines and beer, he said.

His prediction that the Eighteenth Amendment would be repealed within five years was on condition that the people "understood it," but he expressed the "fear" the people would not understand it and its real results, "that soon." He added:

The issue has nothing whatever to do with the wet and dry debate. It has to do with preservation of the American form of government, with hypocrisy and cowardice in public life, with the alarming spread of lawlessness in every direction and through all classes of persons, with the existence of nation-wide and highly profitable traffic in alcoholic liquor that is illegal, illicit, unlicensed and untaxed. As to questions of laws against drinking and other crimes which still go on, in spite of the laws, there is no possible parallel between a law dealing with what the intelligence and consciousness of civilized men have regarded as criminal since the beginning of time and a law which makes a crime out of those differences of opinion in personal conduct which have always existed and always will exist.

To attempt to enforce an unenforceable law is simply to contribute to the spirit of lawlessness and to defeat the very ends which the particular law itself had in view. To nullify a law about which a great difference of opinion has arisen is worse yet, for reasons I have stated. The only rational course then is to repeal the sumptuary law which public opinion does not adequately support, and make the start on a new basis that will accomplish the end desired.

Dr. Butler did not point out this "new road." He did, however, emphasize the value of teaching against "intemperance" by parents, churches and schools, and cited the existence of practically complete prohibition in certain communities where public sentiment had been educated against use of liquor. He offered no ready system of legal control of liquor traffic, but cited the Quebec system and said he was going to Quebec soon to study first hand its reported effective operation.

### Supreme Court Judge of South "Dumfounded" at Butler Talk

RALEIGH, N. C., May 24 (Special).—Utterances of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, attacking and demanding the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment, and little or no sympathetic response in North Carolina. Josephus Daniels, ex-Secretary of the Navy, declared without hesitation to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that: "It is as impossible to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment as to restore human slavery." Dr. Charles W. Eliot's statement, he continued, "gives the solar plexus to Dr. Butler's declarations."

Dr. Butler is either deceived himself, or is raising false hopes in the hearts of those who would like to see the Prohibition Amendment repealed. Instead of joining the ranks of those who scoff at the law he would help secure respect for law if he would expend one-half as much effort helping toward enforcement as he is expending in lending aid and comfort to those who disregard the laws of the country.

Governor Cameron Morrison declared, "They can scoff at prohibition all they want to, but it's here to stay and must be enforced."

"Believing in law and order and in orderly government," declared Judge Heriot Clarkson, associate justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, "and the Eighteenth Amendment having been passed in accordance with law, I am dumfounded at the expressions of Dr. Murray Butler. The Constitution of the United States is the golden cord that binds this Nation together, and the attack he is sounding in nullification should be condemned by lovers of law and order all over this Nation."

### BRITISH ALCOHOL BILL SHOWS GREAT REDUCTION IN 1923

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 11.—The figures of Britain's consumption of alcoholic liquor for 1923 have been issued by the United Kingdom Alliance. During the year a reduction was made in the price of beer which stopped the decline in consumption and increased the demand. The expenditure on liquor

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shows a decrease of 7 per cent, and an increase measured in terms of absolute alcohol of 3 per cent compared with 1922. There was a decline of 400,000 barrels of beer in the first half of the year and an increase of 1,100,000 in the second half.

Britain's drink bill in 1923 was about \$307,500,000 as against \$230,000,000 in 1922. Alcohol shows a reduction of 6 1/2 per cent, beer an increase of 3 per cent, and wine an increase of 7 1/2 per cent. The taxation collected from the sale of alcoholic liquor amounted to £138,200,000.

It is interesting to note that exports of alcohol to the United States of America and her neighbors totaled 2,061,000 gallons. The "neighbors" include Canada, the West Indies, Bermuda and Bahamas, China, Japan, Mexico, Cuba and Haiti and the Philippines. Compared with 1922, exports to the West Indies group have risen from \$3,000 gallons to \$16,000 in 1923. Canada's imports have fallen from 1,311,000 gallons in 1915 to \$21,000 in 1923. But assuming that the whole of 2,000,000-odd gallons were smuggled into America, which is absurd, as

### The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



The Karakids got so excited over the game this afternoon that they did not notice how late it was getting. I was sure we would be late for supper if we did not start for home pretty soon and I did my best to get the boys to stop playing but he was too excited to notice me.



If came a few seconds later when the boys fouled and the ball landed right near me. I picked it up and started for home as fast as I could go. The boys and his friends kept shouting and telling me to stop but I raced on as though I did not hear them.



But before he could say anything Mrs. Simpson came to the door and told him that they had finished their supper fifteen minutes ago and that he had better hurry and eat his ice cream would be all melted when he heard that he looked at me and grinned, so I guess he realized I didn't act so foolishly after all!

Canada has two wet provinces, it would only form 2 per cent of the alcoholic consumption of the United States in 1917. Convictions for drunkenness in 40 county boroughs and the Metropolitan police district showed a decrease of 8 per cent while county boroughs showed an increase of 30.5 per cent; this, on a total population of 16,750,000, showed a decline of 3 per cent.

### COST ACCOUNTANTS HOLD CONFERENCE

WORCESTER, Mass., May 24 (Special).—Two hundred and fifty cost accountants from all parts of New England and New York promoted new ideas and made a special study of methods of finding costs and the uses of costs, at the first New England regional conference of the National Association of Cost Accountants, held in the Bancroft Hotel today.

The delegates were welcomed to Worcester in a brief address by John F. Tinsley, president of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce. J. P. Jordan, national president of the organization, spoke on cost accounting at the afternoon session and pointed out to the members that there was a good field ahead for the organization to work in.

HIGHER PRICES FOR SILVER  
NEW YORK, May 24.—Silver bullion touched 68 cents an ounce this week, a new high for the year. Low price was 62 1/2 cents last January. According to London and some of the support has come from bear covering on eastern account.

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## TWILIGHT TALES

### Adventures of Beau St. Bernard (the Dog) Shy Squirrel, and Cutey-Kit (the Little Cat)

DO YOU remember that in the last story the gray and silver airplane had just disappeared into the golden distance, en route for the Grand Cañon of Arizona? Well, the journey was most interesting; at one point Cutey-Kit insisted that they were coming to the sea; surely, there it was before them, miles and miles of rolling blue waves.

"Impossible," said Shy Squirrel firmly, as she consulted the atlas, "we

full of information that she didn't want any dinner.

I suppose that some of you may be thinking that the desert is a place all gray and brown? But not at all! Never do you see such color anywhere as in the desert: swathes of gold and crimson, of purple and of blue, make the desert glorious to behold.

"To think," said Cutey-Kit, "that all this lovely time is just because I was clever enough to wake up first and to say 'Bonjour Philippe'!"

Beau St. Bernard had been rather quiet for some time, but at this remark he murmured, "Modesty, thy name is Cutey-Kit," and Shy Squirrel quite agreed with him (for once). As for Cutey-Kit she didn't understand what they were talking about, and having had no dinner because she was so full of "mirages" which were very empty things anyhow, she was so busy finishing a can of "Sweet Cream from Contented Cows" that her attention was taken up entirely.

So they spent that night in the silent desert, under the brilliant stars, among the weird shapes of the cactus trees, and were lulled to rest by the sweet winds blowing all around them.

### PORT GROWTH PLAN OF NORTH CAROLINA

#### Commission Advises Governor to Have State Go Into Terminal Business to Get Fair Rates

RALEIGH, N. C., May 24 (Special).—The North Carolina ship and water transportation commission, reporting to the Governor and Council of State yesterday, after a year's research work, recommended the appointment of a state port commission of five members vested with the authority to select sites and build terminals with all necessary equipment.

Also it is recommended that an initial appropriation of \$7,000,000 be made for this purpose and that an additional \$1,500,000 be appropriated for the purchase of ships to be operated by the State of North Carolina, if they are needed.

The commission recommends that the state acquire the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, which runs from the mountains to the seashore. The governor will call the general assembly into extraordinary session to lay these propositions before it, in order to bring relief from alleged discrimination.

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BASEMENT

## PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE MEASURE GOING TO VOTERS

### Washington State Also to Vote on Change in Salmon Fishing Rules

SEATTLE, Wash., May 24 (Special).—Four initiated and two referred measures are scheduled for submission to vote of the people of the State of Washington at the November election. Other initiative measures are under discussion, but only the four have been filed with the Secretary of State. None of these has yet obtained the number of signatures necessary to a place on the ballot.

One of the referred measures is an act of the legislature to which the referendum clause was appended, and the other is a legislative act against which the referendum was invoked by petition.

Initiative Measure No. 49 proposes a state law compelling all children between the ages of 7 and 16 to attend

the public schools. It is designed to withdraw the attendance of such children from private and parochial schools, and is identical with the initiative measure adopted in Oregon in 1922 and recently held unconstitutional by decision of the United States district court.

Initiative Measure No. 51 would prohibit the use of traps, wheels and purse seines in salmon fishing. This would limit salmon fishing to the individual gill-nets and terminate the operation of the state fisheries on any larger scale.

Initiative Measure No. 52 would permit cities owning and operating municipal hydro-electric plants to sell power outside their corporate limits without taxation or any form of state regulation.

before the Supreme Court. Mr. Mahdasian estimates a delay of 12 months more.

The Department of Labor put itself on record, according to Judge McCamant, as officially favoring naturalization of Armenians, thus justifying the contention of James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, that the Cartozian case is a friendly suit brought primarily to get the matter finally settled.

### ARMENIANS' CASE DELAYED IN COURT

#### Final Decision on Citizenship Right Not Expected for Months

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23.—A prospective delay of many months in settlement of the Cartozian case, in which the right of Armenians to citizenship is to be determined, now faces Armenians in the United States, according to Arshag Mahdasian, editor of the New Armenia.

In the first stage of the case in Oregon, according to Judge Wallace McCamant, attorney for the Armenians no decision is expected until September. The proceedings occupied two days, May 8 and 9, before Charles E. Wolverton, judge in the United States district court in Oregon, sitting at Portland. Though Armenian testimony was complete at that time the State of Oregon was not ready to file its final briefs.

As the case, whichever way it is decided, will go for final adjudication

JAPAN TO USE SHIPS AS TARGETS  
TOKYO, May 5 (Special Correspondence).—The Aki, Tama, Iwami and Hizen, four of the Japanese warships doomed by the provisions of the Washington Naval Treaty, are to be used for target practice by the Japanese Navy this summer and next fall. Two of them are to be targets for long-range guns and the other two for airplane bombing and torpedo boats.

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## WEALTH AND LABOR DRAFTS DEMANDED BY THE METHODISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

ballot of the General Conference. The announcement was made last night, after seven ballots had been successively counted yesterday and no candidate had received the requisite two-thirds. Following the withdrawal of Dr. R. J. Wade, Dr. Ralph A. Ward and Dr. John Thompson, the final ballot gave 561 votes to Dr. Brown, 59 over the required 502.

Dr. Brown was something of a dark horse, having polled only 49 votes in the first ballot, and 79 in the second. Many were anxious to elect a bishop from the pastorate. Dr. Brown has been a most successful pastor in churches of every type, but more particularly in college centers, and thoroughly filled this qualification.

A long deadlock took place between Dr. Ralph A. Ward, secretary of the Eastern Asia division of the Board of Foreign Missions, and Dr. R. J. Wade, conference secretary and secretary of the Committee on Conservation and Advance, which is the general promotion agency of the church. When it was discovered by the delegates that Bishop-elect Grose and Dr. Wade were both from the North Indiana Conference, there was a reaction, and Dr. Wade's vote fell.

When Dr. Ward withdrew he stated that he had remained in the race because of his stand for an indigenous church in China, and he considered the election a test of an idea rather than of a personality. Dr. Thompson of Chicago withdrew when the vote for Bishop-elect Brown began climbing up. He said that he had allowed his name to be used because he felt that a pastor should be elected. "I have a large enough field of usefulness," he said. "No happier man is here than the one who now withdraws."

The fourteenth ballot elected Dr. Brown. He was escorted to the platform by Bishop William Burt of Buffalo Area, in whose episcopal residence Dr. Brown has been serving for many years, and Bishop Joseph F. Berry, senior bishop, and formerly resident bishop of Buffalo.

**List of Bishops**  
The complete list of the five bishops elected to fill the vacancies is as follows:

Dr. George A. Miller, superintendent of the Panama Mission, Formerly California pastor.  
Dr. Titus Lowe, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions since 1922. Previously pastor in Iowa and Nebraska, and for several years pastor in India.

Dr. George R. Grose, President of DePaul past 12 years, previously New England and later Baltimore pastor.  
Dr. Brenton T. Badley, born in India, formerly professor in Lucknow University, at present director of the Indian Wesleyan.

Dr. Wallace E. Brown, pastor of University Church, Syracuse, N. Y. Member of Central New York Conference, and successful pastor.

The service of consecration to the office of bishop will take place at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon at the Municipal Auditorium.

Ministers' children are to gather for a dinner at the Bridgway Hotel on Monday evening. Bishop Charles B. Mitchell of St. Paul will be the toastmaster, and Bishops Edwin H. Hughes of Boston and John W. Hamilton of Washington, D. C., will be the speakers.

Out of 40 bishops 11 are sons of Methodist ministers. Joseph F. Berry, John L. Nuelson, Edwin H. Hughes, Francis J. McConnell, Frederick D. Leete, Adna W. Leonard, Charles B. Mitchell, Charles H. Locke, Frederick T. Keeney, Charles L. Mead and John W. Hamilton.

Over 60 members of the General Conference are children of ministers. Among them are such leaders as Merton S. Rice, George Elliott, John R. Edwards, J. M. Melear, Wallace MacMullen, William H. Van Benschoten, Charles A. Pollock, James M. M. Gray.

**HIGH SCHOOL TYPISTS IN CONTEST FOR CUP**  
WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 24 (Special).—A typewriting contest with 62 participants featured the fourth annual meeting of the Connecticut Valley Commercial Teachers' Association at the high school today. A large silver cup will be presented to the high school entering the winning contestant. Medals are also given for individual excellence. The awards will be made at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Preceding the contest were talks on "Planting the C. V. C. T. A. Seed, by Walter E. Fairman of Amherst (Mass.) High School, and "The why of typewriting contests," by J. N. Kimball.

Later Miss Stella A. Carter of New York spoke on penmanship, H. M. Mumford of Bay Path Institute, Springfield, spoke on "Problems of the Commercial Teacher," and Carlos B. Ellis, principal of the High School of Commerce, Springfield, on "The Job of Being a Teacher."

**BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB MAKES ANNUAL TRIP**

About 50 members of the Brookline Bird Club made their annual trip down the Ipswich River in canoes this afternoon under the leadership of Richard B. Harding, vice-president of the club. Embarking in their canoes at Middleton, where they had gone by train, they spent a considerable part of the afternoon in exploring the marsh land and wooded banks of the river for the numerous species of birds found in that locality.

Over the week-end, the club will be the guests of the Essex County Ornithological Club at its camp at Otter Bank, where, following their search of birds at this season arrayed in their finest plumage, they will enjoy the warmth of a camp fire and tell of their adventures and discoveries.

**LINEN ASSOCIATION ELECTION**  
Lathier H. Long of Louisville, Ky., was elected president of the Linen Supply Association of America, at the closing session of its annual convention in Horticultural Hall yesterday. Others elected were: Vice-President Louis Papp of Boston for the eastern district; Charles H. Childers, Sr., Detroit, of the central district, and Clarence Crausby, Memphis, Tenn., of the western district.

## Bishops-elect Named by the Methodist General Conference

### Methodist Conference Program for Sunday

**Municipal Auditorium** newly-elected bishops.  
8 p. m.—Evangelistic Service, Bishop Charles Wesley Burns, presiding; Scripture and prayer, Bishop Laurens J. Birney; preacher, the Rev. Merton S. Rice, pastor Metropolitan Church, Detroit, Mich.; hymn service, conducted by the Rev. Earl E. Harper, choir of 200 Methodist preachers.

**Preaching Appointments**  
Bishop William F. Anderson, Second Baptist, Holyoke, m.  
Bishop Joseph F. Berry, Chicopee Falls, a. m.  
Bishop John W. Hamilton, St. James M. E. Church, a. m.

Bishop Eben S. Johnson, Munson M. E. Church, b. m.  
Bishop Frederick T. Keeney, North Congregational, Springfield, a. m.  
Bishop Charles A. Locke, Westfield M. E. Church, a. m.

Bishop Adna W. Leonard, First Congregational, Springfield, a. m.  
Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Bristol M. E. Church, a. m.; Westfield M. E. Church, a. m.  
Bishop Charles L. Mead, Ashbury First M. E. a. m.; First M. E. Meriden, p. m.

Bishop John L. Nuelson, Mittenburg, p. m.  
Bishop William F. Oldham, Westfield First Congregational Church, a. m.  
Bishop Ernest G. Richardson, Hazardville, m.

Bishop Isaiah B. Scott, Franklin M. E. Church, a. m.  
Bishop William O. Shepard, South Hadley Falls, a. m.

Bishop W. P. Sloan, Liberty M. E. Church, a. m.  
Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Park Congregational, Springfield, a. m.

Bishop Ernest L. Walcott, Mittenburg, a. m.; Middletown, p. m.  
Bishop Robert Welch, Trinity, a. m.  
Bishop W. W. Warner, Faith Congregational, a. m.

Rev. S. J. Clarkson, Bridgeport, Mass., a. m.  
Rev. C. I. Withrow, Manchester, Mass., a. m.  
Rev. H. Reed, Wilbraham, a. m.

Rev. C. W. Iglehart, Church of the Unity, Springfield, a. m.  
Rev. H. P. Sloan, Liberty M. E. Church, a. m.; Park Memorial Baptist, Springfield, p. m.

Rev. J. R. Baker, Wesleyan University, a. m.  
Rev. F. A. O'Farrell, Framingham, a. m.; Indian Orchard, p. m.

Rev. J. W. Van Kirk, South Manchester, a. m.  
Rev. G. F. Hartwell, Westboro, a. m.; Marlboro, p. m.

Rev. L. O. Hartman, Pittsfield, a. m.  
Rev. J. P. Cottingham, Indian Orchard, a. m.  
Rev. G. Davis, Grace Congregational, Holyoke, a. m.; Chicopee Union Service, p. m.

Miss Clementina Butler, Union Congregational, Ludlow, a. m.  
Rev. W. H. King, West Springfield, a. m.

Rev. I. T. Johnson, Chase Memorial Baptist, Springfield, a. m.  
Rev. C. Guthrie, South Park M. E. Church, a. m.; St. Paul's M. E. Church, p. m.

Rev. G. Simons, Park Avenue, New York, a. m.  
Rev. Bisbee, New London, Conn., a. m.

Rev. C. T. Wilson, North Congregational, Springfield, p. m.  
Rev. V. V. Phillips, Second Universalist, a. m.; Highlands M. E. Holyoke, p. m.

Prof. J. Cornwell, Congregational Church, a. m.; Agawam Community Service, p. m.  
Rev. C. T. Wang, Southwick, a. m.

Rev. A. J. Benjamin, Newton Lower Falls, a. m.; Calvary Church, Arlington, p. m.

Rev. J. H. Brummitt, St. Paul's, Hartford, a. m.; New Haven, p. m.  
Rev. Ida Kahn, Highlands M. E. Holyoke, a. m.

Rev. L. H. Bugbee, Wesley M. E. Church, Springfield, a. m.  
Rev. H. Brown, New Haven Union, p. m.

Rev. R. W. Sockman, New Haven, a. m.  
Rev. J. E. Skington, Seymour, Conn., a. m.

Rev. C. A. Tindley, St. John's Congregational, Springfield, a. m.; Wesley Brother, Springfield, 12 m.  
Rev. W. E. Springfield, 3 p. m.

Rev. J. R. Chittambar, Torrington, p. m.  
Rev. Liu Fang, Wallingford, Conn., a. m.; Wallingford, Conn., p. m.

Rev. W. R. Wedderburn, Greenfield, a. m.  
Rev. E. L. Robinson, Norwich, Conn., a. m.

Rev. A. S. Watkins, Highlands M. E. Holyoke, a. m.  
Rev. J. M. Spencer, Newton, a. m.; Roxbury, p. m.

Rev. Otto Melle, South Manchester, a. m.  
Rev. R. Van Richards, Ware, a. m. and p. m.

Rev. J. M. M. Gray, First Church, Springfield, p. m.  
Rev. O. David, Congregational, Agawam, a. m.

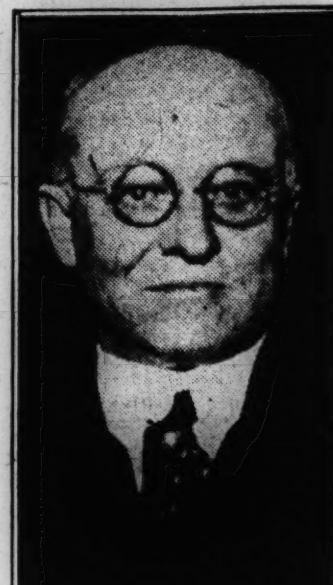
Rev. W. H. Sinclair, Belchertown, a. m.  
Dr. C. S. Braden, Fall River, Mass., a. m.

Dr. Torregrossa, Mechanicville, a. m.

**SWEDISH HIGHWAY ENGINEERS ON TOUR**

AUGUSTA, Me., May 24 (Special).—A letter has been received by the Highway Commission from A. E. Balstrand, director of highways for the Kingdom of Norway, who visited America early last year and who spent a day or two in Maine, looking over state highway construction and maintenance work.

His letter informs the commission that he has attended meetings of the highway engineers in Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway since his return from his visit to the Kingdom of Norway, who visited America early last year and who spent a day or two in Maine, looking over state highway construction and maintenance work.



DR. WALLACE E. BROWN

### APPLIED ARTS SCHOOL TO HOLD EXHIBITION

Examples of weaving, basketry, colonial rugmaking, stenciling, jewelry, leather working, wood working and pottery, the handicraft of pupils of the School of Applied Arts, under the management of the James Marsh Jackson League, Inc., will be a feature of the annual exhibition of the organization, to be held at 142 Berkeley street, on May 27 and 28.

The school gives instruction in handicraft for individual practice and vocational purposes. Graduates are qualified for positions in schools, summer camps and institutions, as well as individual work in various crafts. A diploma is granted to graduates of the normal course in handicrafts. Sarah K. Smith, graduate of the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, is the director.

The James Marsh Jackson League, Inc., was organized in 1916 by Dr. James Marsh Jackson, under the name Tide Over League, and reincorporated in 1919 as a charitable corporation, under its present name. The purpose of the league is to give employment to men and women temporarily handicapped by furnishing remunerative work suitable to the capacity of the individual.

Support is derived entirely from voluntary contributions and from sales of articles produced.

### CARPET MILLS MAY RESUME OPERATIONS

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., May 24 (Special).—It is believed that the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co.'s mills will resume operation to a partial extent next Monday, as many of the employees have been asked to report for work today. These include workers in several departments. This development has cheered the employees and townspeople, for while the mill management has made no statement of its intentions, the belief is that the reopening of the mills will be followed by a gradual resumption of operations by all departments. The drive to unionize all employees of the plant, instituted a short time before the closing, has been a source of trouble.

has thus far brought forth no tangible results.

### BRITISH EMPIRE DAY TO BE CELEBRATED

A pantomime performance by children, and a grand costume assembly will be features in the celebration of British Empire Day by members of the various British societies at Convention Hall this evening. Governor Cox, Mayor Curley and the British Consul, Boston have accepted invitations extended by William Budd, head of the Sons and Daughters of St. George.

The grand march will be led by Mrs. William J. Platt as Columbia, William Whitehouse as John Bull, Mrs. Annie Lane as Britannia, and William Hanson as Uncle Sam.

### TWO SEEK HOUSE SPEAKERSHIP

To date, two candidates for Speaker of the next House of Representatives have announced themselves on Beacon Hill. They are John C. Hull of Leominster and Elijah Adlow of Boston. Mr. Adlow declared himself in the contest yesterday, when it was announced that James B. Brown of Everett, had decided to retire from political office for a time. Mr. Brown until yesterday was thought to be a candidate but his retirement caused Mr. Adlow to announce himself as representing the progressive side of Republicanism. Mr. Hull also has had a long and active career in the Legislature.

### BROWN FELLOWSHIP AWARDED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 24.—Dr. W. H. P. Fawcett, president of Brown University, today announced the appointment of Leonard P. Slayton of Chepache, R. I., as holder of the Arnold Fellowship at Brown for 1924-25. Philip C. Scherer, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Wayland M. Burgess of Clark University, Worcester, have been named Jesse Metcalf Fellows in chemistry for the next academic year. The du Pont Fellowship and the Herbert W. Rice Fellowship, both in chemistry, go respectively to Ralph P. Seward of Clark University and Ralph P. Bullard of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

### DINNER TO HONOR DR. F. J. TURNER

Students of Retiring Harvard Professor Plan Farewell

Dr. Frederick Jackson Turner, who is retiring from his professorship of history at Harvard to return to his home at Portage, Wis., will be the guest of honor at a farewell banquet tendered by present and former students at the Harvard Club of Boston tonight. Charles H. Haskins, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, will act as toastmaster.

During the evening, a portrait of Dr. Turner, painted by Alexander James of Dublin, N. H., will be presented to the university on behalf of the Harvard History Seminary of 1924. Turner, students near Boston, and members of the history department, James Baxter of Belmont, a graduate student, will make the presentation. It will be accepted by Dr. William S. Ferguson, chairman of the department of history.

Speakers will include Dr. Theodore C. Smith, professor at Williams College, who will respond for students under Dr. Turner at the University of Wisconsin; Verner W. Crane of Boston and Allyn A. Young, professor of economics at Harvard, who will represent those who studied under Dr. Turner at Harvard; and Dr. Max Farrand, professor of history at Yale, who will be introduced as the representative of other universities.

Invitations to the banquet were sent to large numbers of Dr. Turner's former students and several letters from them will be read.

Dr. Turner was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1884. He received his Ph. D. degree at Johns Hopkins University in 1890 and the Litt. D. degree from Harvard in 1909. He became a member of the history of the "Rise of the New West" and department at Cambridge, the following year. Dr. Turner is the author of many monographs and articles on American and especially western history.

### RIGHTS TO COLLECT WASTE PAPER ARGUED

SALEM, Mass., May 24.—The restriction of the right to collect waste paper on the streets of a municipality is a violation of the constitutional rights in the Constitution, according to a bill filed in Essex county superior court yesterday.

The bill, filed in behalf of a Haverhill paper company, would enjoin Mayor William D. McFee and other officials of that city from interfering with the collection of waste paper provided in a city ordinance forbidding anyone save licensed persons to do so. The bill recites that a monopoly in effect has been set up by the awarding of a license to one person.

### BILLBOARD REMOVAL FAVORED BY MAYOR

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., May 23 (Special).—Mayor A. M. Paonessa, in his annual message to the New Britain Common Council, urged steps for the removal of unsightly billboards. "Civic pride," he said, "revolts at sight of such things, and I favor their removal."

"Preliminary work on the zoning project is being done," said the Mayor, and great public interest is being shown. Application for an enabling act will be made to the legislature at the next session, after which the required ordinance to make zoning operative will be enacted."

### HONOR FOR BROWN STUDENTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 24 (Special).—The Cammarian Club, Brown student governing body, membership in which is considered the highest undergraduate honor, elected today the following: Adolph W. Eckstein, Elizabeth N. J. Fredson T. Bowers, New Haven, Conn., William H. Wagonknecht Adams, Mass., Parkman Sayward Wayland, Mass., Paul D. Higgins Quincy, Mass., Gordon K. Chalmers Auburn, N. Y., and Thomas W. Taylor, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

### PRUDENTIAL TRUST PAYMENTS

Judge James B. Carroll of the Supreme Court today allowed the account of John E. Hannigan, liquidating agent of the Prudential Trust Company, covering a period from Sept. 10, 1920, to the end of the year, to be received from the Commonwealth a "medal of honor," not unlike the medal of honor bestowed for the same reason by Congress upon soldiers and sailors in the federal service. Provision for such recognition is contained in a bill signed by the Governor.

### YALE CLUBS HOLD REUNION

The annual reunion of the Associated New England Yale Clubs, which opened yesterday at the New Ocean House at Swampscott, and in Boston today with the 300 members and delegates as guests of the Yale Club of Boston at luncheon and at the Harvard-Yale track meet in the Stadium. Golf, tennis and other sports occupied the afternoon yesterday. At the "get-together" banquet last night there were no speakers and no one attempted to preside.

## GREENE COUNSEL TAKES EXCEPTIONS

Says Finding of "Master" Not Borne Out by Evidence

Bernard J. Killon, counsel for Henry V. Greene and the H. V. Greene Company, investment brokers, today filed 86 objections to the report of Arthur Black, sitting as master to determine the facts in litigation between the Commercial and Mutual Finance corporations and the H. V. Greene Company. The master ruled that the finance corporations should recover between \$1,829,950 and \$4,377,000 from Mr. Greene personally and from \$1,080,506 to \$2,091,787 from the H. V. Greene Company.

Counsel for Mr. Greene in his objections sets forth that the master is not entitled to determine each and every conclusion of law that his statement that Mr. Greene was in absolute control of the companies at all times is not borne out by the evidence. He objects to the master's finding that the majority of the Greene customers were "inexperienced and gullible" and submits a statement as to the occupations of the 97 whose depositions were before the master, showing that they were business men for the most part.

A hearing on the objection will be given in the Supreme Court.

## CHAMBER'S CAMPAIGN BREAKS ALL RECORDS

Applications for membership in the Boston Chamber of Commerce, continued to be turned in today, following the intensive one-day drive conducted yesterday. The number reached 1500 today, with officials anticipating more during the next few days. James A. McKibben, general secretary, said that so far as is known, no Chamber of Commerce ever obtained a like number of new members in a single day's campaign. A telegram was sent to Howard Conoley, president, who is in Chicago, advising him of the results and informing him that it was a record in Chamber history.

W. Irving Bullard, vice-president, had charge of the drive and expressed appreciation to the more than 400 workers who had participated in the campaign. Other individual prize winners included: C. O. Normandy, 111 applications, radio set; Kenneth Erskine, 101, Oriental rug, and M. A. Paddock Jr. and C. A. Palmer, both of whom won taxicab rides to be used as wanted.

## CHAMBER SEEKS INCREASE

HARTFORD, Conn., May 24 (Special).—The Hartford Chamber of Commerce, in an effort to increase its membership, has sent to each of its present members application blanks, together with a letter, urging them to secure one new member for the chamber. The local organization is desirous of increasing its membership to 1000 by July 1.

## APPARATUS ORDER APPROVED

An order of Theodore A. Glynn, Boston Fire Commissioner, for four 750-gallon pump and hose cars at \$12,247 each; a combination motor service ladder truck at \$2881, and a four-wheel aerial truck tractor at \$3700, was approved by James M. Curley, Mayor, yesterday.

## TEXTILE INQUIRY IS AGREED UPON

Two Massachusetts Representatives to Look Into New England Situation

LOWELL, Mass., May 24 (Special).—Representatives John Jacob Rogers and William P. Connery Jr. have agreed to make an inquiry into conditions in the New England textile situation at the suggestion of the United States tariff commission. Both congressmen appeared before the commission at Washington this week and presented informally the textile situation.

Facts upon which an increase in protection to the wage earners of New England is sought under the flexible clause of the tariff act of 1922 were presented. The commission will make a preliminary survey of the unemployment crisis of New England and of possible Government relief.

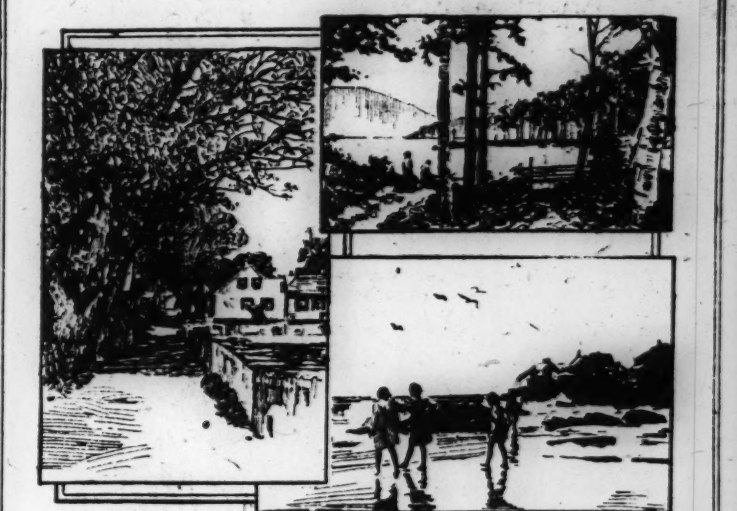
The congressmen presented evidence that the textile mills, wool, cotton and linen, are running on an average of only three days a week; that restlessness among mill workers is naturally rapidly on the increase; that imports of certain classes of textiles have multiplied five to ten-fold in the last 10 years; and that irrespective of parties, both employers and employees are a unit in demanding that every possible Government remedy be promptly applied.

The tariff commission suggested that there might be certain classes of cotton goods as to which the great increase in importation constituted a serious and even critical element, but on the other hand, that in other classes of cotton goods, in general, those of the coarser grade, it was doubtful whether the importations were of sufficient volume to be even in part accountable for the present textile depression.

The commission therefore suggested that the two Massachusetts congressmen confer with those persons in this State who are best informed in an effort to limit the field of inquiry and save time and expense.

## CITY GAS COMPANY'S CONTRACT APPROVED

The Department of Public Utilities today approved the contract whereby the Boston Consolidated Gas Company buys gas from the New England Fuel and Transportation Company for 42½ cents per 1000 cubic feet, which would cost the city \$2881, and a four-wheel aerial truck tractor at \$3700, was approved by James M. Curley, Mayor, yesterday.



## The Charm of a New England Vacation

Mountains, lakes, valleys, the ocean, rivers, camps, places of historic and romantic interest, old-fashioned villages—all vie with each other to make the vacationist's sojourn in New England a memorable one.

The White Mountains of New Hampshire; quaint Cape Cod, where every breeze is off the ocean and the fishing and sailing are unexcelled; Maine, with its wonderful woods, camps, magnificent scenery and well-stocked trout streams; the beautiful Berkshires, with their unforgettable charm, and the splendid lakes of Vermont—surely New England offers a richness and variety of places and experiences that will please the most exacting vacationist.

Good railroad and steamship service, excellent hotel accommodations, smooth highways for motorists, contribute to the joy of the New England vacation.

The Hotel and Travel pages of The Christian Science Monitor contain advertisements that will help you in deciding where to go and how to get there. You will also find advertisements that will give you desirable information about hotels and resorts. These pages are published Tuesdays and Fridays.

## The Christian Science Monitor

An International Daily Newspaper



## POSTAL PAY COSTS ESTIMATES DIFFER

Head of Post Office Clerks As-  
serts \$12,000,000 of Sum  
Named Is Unexplained

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate will vote on the postal employees' pay bill not later than 1 o'clock next Tuesday, according to a unanimous consent agreement obtained yesterday by Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey.

The parliamentary situation in the House is not as clear with reference to the legislation for the adjustment of the salaries of postal workers as it is in the Senate, and those urging action concede that the vote there cannot now take place until after the Senate vote. The probabilities are the entire day today will be occupied with the consideration of amendments to the McNary-Haugen bill.

On Monday the District of Columbia appropriation bill will have the right of way, on Tuesday the House will be occupied with the legislative appropriation bill and Wednesday is calendar day. While it looks as though the earliest day for the consideration of the bill might be Thursday, proponents hope that time may be given to it on Tuesday or even late Monday.

Comment is made in a bulletin just issued by the United States National Association of Post Office Clerks, touching upon the difference in the cost of the bill introduced by Calvin D. Paige (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, as given in the report of Mr. Paige and that of the Post Office Department, as given to C. William Ramseyer (R.), Representative from Iowa, and incorporated in his report. Mr. Paige gave the cost as \$44,000,000 and \$45,000,000, while Mr. Ramseyer gave it as \$30,000,000. The Bulletin states in part:

The greater portion of this difference appears to be charged to the proposal for a time differential for night work. The association believes that this estimate is excessive and in actual practice the time differential would not add one additional penny to the cost of operating the service. We do not believe, therefore, that the comments regarding the costs of this legislation will have any material effect upon Congress in its consideration of our legislation.

In explaining this statement, C. P. Francisco, president of the association, said that of the difference of about \$15,000,000 between the two estimates, \$12,000,000 was unexplained. There was no place it could be charged, he claimed, except in the night differentials.

## MOTOR TAXATION UNIFORMITY SOUGHT

Speakers at World Congress at  
Detroit Desire Agreement on  
Amounts and Rules

DETROIT, Mich., May 24 (Special).—The progress of the United States toward standardization of motor car taxation and regulation was sketched for the benefit of delegates from 48 countries at this morning's session of the First Motor Transport Congress, by H. H. Rice, president of the Cadillac Motor Car Company.

Since the first regulatory act was passed by any state, 30 years ago, a diversity of laws has sprung up in the 48 states, necessitating in the present development of interstate driving, Mr. Rice said, a concerted effort toward uniformity. A tax on a five-ton truck now ranges from \$40 in one state to \$300 in another, he pointed out.

### Restricting Tax Agencies

Mr. Rice expressed the belief that the State should be the sole taxing agency, excluding federal, county and municipal governments from the field. There should be but one form of special taxation for the motor. He held the amount of special taxation should not exceed the sum necessary for administration of the state motor vehicle department and maintenance of the State's improved highways.

Uniformity of driving rules throughout the United States is highly desirable, Mr. Rice said. The present tendency in cities is to increase speed limits, under proper safeguards against recklessness, in order to speed traffic on its way. Weight restrictions of 14 tons for any single four-wheel vehicle (12,500 kilograms), with an added permissible weight of 22,400 vehicle (12,500 kilograms), with an added axle of semitrailer or trailer were advocated.

### Driving Requirement Agreement

Mr. Rice summarized the driving requirements which the automotive industry is working to make prevail uniformly throughout the country. Legislation against "jay-walking" was included in the list.

America's experience is at the disposal of the world, Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the board of directors, Hudson Motor Car Company, told the delegates at the conclusion of yesterday's session, which included an all-afternoon tour of Wayne County's improved highways. He said:

The working out of mutual problems develops a bond of sympathy between nationalities striving to reach a common goal. We in America are at all times ready to render every possible assistance in meeting these problems. Where our experience can advance the cause of transportation in other countries we want to make it available.

Methods of concrete highway construction initiated in Wayne County were explained to the visitors on the afternoon tour by Edward N. Hines, chairman of the county road commissioners. Several of the delegates from abroad had had correspondence in the past with Mr. Hines, who has done much to disseminate information on Wayne's success with various types of road. He explained that the county, which built the world's first mile of concrete highway, in 1908 and 1909, was now carrying out a development which called for 204-foot main arteries, wide, strong bridges, covered ditches, signal posts and lights, shade trees, comfort stations and pedestrian paths.

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Thirty-fourth Street  
New York

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Madison Avenue  
Thirty-fifth Street  
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offering over 2,000 Distinctive Dresses, developed in cotton and linen fabrics

On MONDAY and TUESDAY

at the amazingly low prices of

\$10.00, 12.50, 15.00, 17.50, 19.75, 24.50

An occasion anticipated from year to year as the great purchasing privilege of the Season, by women who are eager for unusual values

Imagination, and the art of color, design and fabric are incorporated in the making of this marvelous collection; sheer voiles (in plain, figured and embroidered designs)—stunning novelty weaves, with fascinating color effects—smart linens, tailored or relieved by touches of real lace and embroideries—with a wealth of color to choose from, or if preferred the always popular White Frocks, which never lose their charm for the average woman

Sizes 36 to 46. There are also choice models in the various groups in sizes 40½ to 48½

(Third Floor)

## An Unsurpassed Value in Silk Costume Slips

for the new Cotton Frock

1,000 garments, in four lovely models, of soft, fine-quality  
radium silk, two in plain tailored styles with French hem-  
stitching, and two trimmed with real Valenciennes or filet  
edging

for Monday

at the unprecedentedly low price of

\$5.75

Each model obtainable in shirred hip or straight line effect;  
all have 20-inch shadow-proof hems. Lace-trimmed slips  
made up in white, flesh and bisque; tailored slips in white,  
black, navy blue, gray, flesh, and tan; sizes 36 to 44.

Extra Sizes

All the above styles may be purchased in sizes 46 to 50, in  
shirred hip effect only.

\$6.50

(Second Floor)

## A New Arrival of Imported Sports Attire

for smart resort wear

comprising the latest and most acceptable foreign styles in  
Knitted Apparel for women, to augment the unusually  
choice collection of beautiful sports apparel already  
assembled in the Department for Novelty Costume Acces-  
sories.

An inspection of these garments and the moderate prices  
obtaining will prove most convincing to the woman of  
fashion who achieves smartness by sharply stressing the  
individual note.

## Elaborately Embroidered Shawls

the garments of romance

are lovely and logical Summer adornments

Priced: \$75.00 to 385.00

featuring white with colors (both bright and pastel), as  
well as individual shawls of gold, green, red, cream, peach,  
orange, turquoise, yellow, rose, and white-and-black.

(Third Floor)



## SPAIN STIMULATES BUILDING OF HOMES

Housing Shortage Has Long Been Regarded by Government as Grave Problem

MADRID, May 12 (Special Correspondence).—In common with most European countries, Spain is having its housing problem—a problem which owes its existence largely to the economic crisis caused by the Great War. In the whole of the country building has been far behind the demands made by an increasing town population. In Madrid, for instance, the population has increased some 40 per cent in 20 years. Statistics show a need for some 20,000 dwellings in the city, and the requirements of the country, have been put as high as 400,000, although this figure is probably extreme. In facing this demand, builders are met with an increase in wages, estimated to be 2 1/2 times pre-war rates, and an increase in the cost of materials of three to four times 1914 prices.

As early as 1911, the Spanish Government had made a law to encourage the construction of workmen's dwellings, but difficulties were great, and not more than 1500 dwellings were built in 10 years. Since 1920 the Government has given special attention to what had by that time become a grave problem. Laws were passed, and in 1923 a national building conference was held in Madrid, in which all phases of the question were discussed in great detail. A section dealing with "cheap houses" was opened in the Institute of Social Reform, an official organization which has gathered detailed information of housing difficulties, solutions, and legislation, not only in regard to Spain, but from every country in the civilized world. The example of England has had considerable influence on Spanish housing ideas, and attempts to introduce the garden city into Spain have been made.

Of recent legislation the most important act passed in 1921. It was designed to encourage the building of workmen's dwellings. It provides for Government loans, preferably to co-operative building societies and trade unions, to a total of 100,000,000 pesetas (about \$23,000,000). These loans take various forms, the most noteworthy being a loan with 30-year first mortgage security and 2 per cent to 3 per cent interest. Such loans do not exceed 55 per cent of the value of the estate or 70 per cent of the value of the finished house. Under this act the local authorities in districts where a housing shortage exists are required to submit within a year a housing scheme to be carried out in 20 years. To finance such schemes the authorities are allowed to borrow from the State or to develop land. The owners of premises condemned as "unhealthy" are liable to be required to improve or demolish them.

The difficulties of applying the act have been considerable, particularly as the Treasury has not been able to afford anything like the promised 100,000,000 pesetas. Then in the poor districts the people live in miserable huts, sheds, and unsanitary buildings which ought undoubtedly to be demolished. Really there is always a slackness in the application of Spanish legislation. Such houses have been built under the act in Madrid, for instance, are to be found almost entirely in the outskirts of the city. Land is dear.

The type of dwelling usually built has four or five rooms, is quite pleasing, although not having the charm of many English garden-city houses. Every year the interior of Madrid is increasingly devoted to business, and the city is consequently rapidly extending its borders, a condition which is being met by extensions of the underground railways, and of the tramways.

The Spanish Dictator has recently asked the Institute of Social Reform to draw up schemes for the construction of "middle class houses" and garden cities.

## LIVERPOOL ROADS TO BE CLASSIFIED

Heavy Traffic May Be Sent by Specified Routes

LIVERPOOL, May 12 (Special Correspondence).—Additional powers may be sought from Parliament by the Liverpool municipal authorities in order to deal with a new aspect of the transport problem brought about by the enormous increase in recent years in the volume of heavy lorry-borne traffic using the roads of the city. C. S. Jones has written to the Liverpool Health Committee on the subject and the matter has been referred to the parliamentary committee with a view to wider powers being obtained to deal with his objection to the best shopping street in the city being used by heavy commercial vehicles.

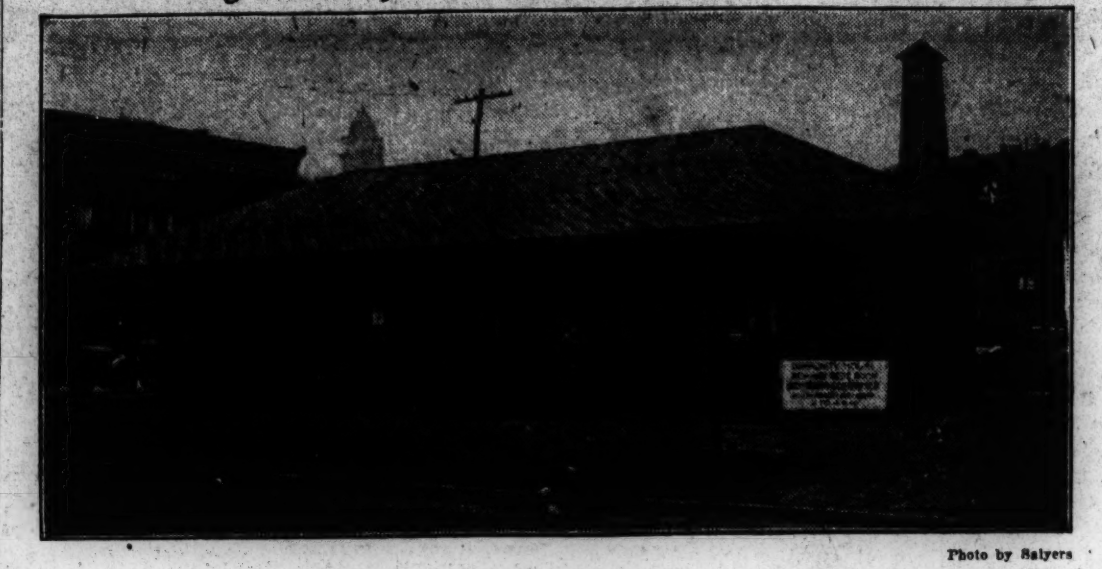
Probably more than in any other British city heavy traffic between the docks and warehouses, and between both and outside towns, has grown to great proportions in volume as well as in the size and weight of vehicle.

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## Community House for Women and Girls at Ashland, Ky.



The Women of Ashland Obtained Permission to Use This Farm Market Building and Have Made Attractive Headquarters Out of a Dilapidated Structure

In use. Trains of motor-driven lorries drawing one or more trailers behind them traverse the streets, which originally were not for the most part built to bear the weight of such loads, and the result is great waste and inconvenience when the surfaces have to be constantly relaid. The cost of laying every street so that they will bear the biggest loads would be enormous, and the proposal has been made that the vehicles should be graded by the licensing authority and marked prominently according to grading, the streets being likewise graded in conformity with the plan. At present the police have only limited powers for diverting the traffic and it would be necessary to secure parliamentary sanction before the plan could be put into operation. If it is obtained, road architects would be able to provide for the maximum vibration, and streets which are obviously serving only the interests of the shopping community would benefit by the exclusion of lorry traffic.

Liverpool has special needs in this respect, since it is the port of entry for imported goods the volume of which during any year is only surpassed in the port of London. All imports which are not loaded at the docks straight on to the rail have to be moved by road to their destination, and the business of forwarding is one of the biggest in the city.

## Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

A. D. Woodard, Miami, Fla.  
Earl H. Will, Dayton, O.  
Mrs. Mary S. Rose, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Mrs. Joseph Deutch, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Mrs. Joseph Deutch, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Mrs. Joseph Deutch, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Mrs. Joseph Deutch, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Mrs. Joseph Deutch, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Mrs. Joseph Deutch, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Mrs. Joseph Deutch, Indianapolis, Ind.

W. F. D. Mercer, Detroit, Mich.  
Mrs. Della M. Allen, Kansas City, Mo.  
F. B. Thompson, Walla Walla, Wash.  
Mrs. C. N. Draper, Schenectady, N. Y.  
Mrs. F. B. Thompson, Walla Walla, Wash.  
Mrs. C. N. Draper, Schenectady, N. Y.  
Mrs. F. B. Thompson, Walla Walla, Wash.  
Mrs. C. N. Draper, Schenectady, N. Y.  
Mrs. F. B. Thompson, Walla Walla, Wash.  
Mrs. C. N. Draper, Schenectady, N. Y.

John C. Klineham, Cedar Falls, Ia.  
Mrs. Magdalen D. Bede, Ravenna, Ill.  
Howard H. Reile, Ravenna, Ill.  
Mrs. Magdalen D. Bede, Ravenna, Ill.  
Howard H. Reile, Ravenna, Ill.  
Mrs. Magdalen D. Bede, Ravenna, Ill.  
Howard H. Reile, Ravenna, Ill.  
Mrs. Magdalen D. Bede, Ravenna, Ill.  
Howard H. Reile, Ravenna, Ill.  
Mrs. Magdalen D. Bede, Ravenna, Ill.

## Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau London, May 24

The following called at The Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Orange, N. J.  
Harvey Hyde, Ottawa, Can.  
A. Williams, Victoria, Can.  
Mr. and Mrs. Eickholzer, Bethadu, Java.  
W. King, Singapore.  
Miss Hulshoff, Holland.  
C. Vankleef, Holland.  
Mr. and Mrs. Melner, Sweden.  
Mrs. Nordenfanta, Sweden.  
E. Baumann, Switzerland.  
Mrs. Weller, Switzerland.  
G. Degranville, Switzerland.  
Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Australia.  
Miss Packer, Barbados.  
Mrs. Jackson, Barbados.  
E. Ince, Barbados.  
S. Keightley Lyter, Nice.  
Mr. and Mrs. London.  
Mrs. Welham, London.  
Mrs. Humphrey, London.  
Mr. and Mrs. Lytham.  
Mrs. Harland, Staines-on-Sea.  
Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Beaconsfield.  
Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Exbridge.  
Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, Rugby.  
C. Jackson, Southsea.  
B. Sleath, Nottingham.  
F. Steil, Nottingham.  
W. Winder, Nottingham.  
Mrs. Carey, Bromley.  
Mrs. Smith, Llandrindodwells.  
H. Green, Liverpool.  
Mr. and Mrs. Halliwell, Brondesbury.  
A. Hallett, Blackpool.  
H. Crompton, Croydon.  
H. Maskell, Godalming.  
Mrs. Corbould Ellis, Stevenage.

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## KENTUCKY WOMEN OBTAIN BUILDING

Efforts at Ashland Transform Market Into Suitable Community House

ASHLAND, Ky., May 20 (Special Correspondence).—Ashland's market house, which became dilapidated after farmers stopped bringing in their produce, has been converted into a Community House. The city turned the building over to petitioning women. Scrubbed inside and out, repainted, lace curtains hung at the windows, and gas stoves, work tables and sewing machines installed, the Community House again has become useful. Household classes give demonstrations there, working girls use it as a lunch room and a place of meeting, and various women's gatherings are held there.

When the Community House first was opened and Miss Anna Nicholson placed in charge as matron, young

women employed in offices and stores were invited to spend their noon hour there. The Community House provides relief from the office or store atmosphere, through games and literature.

It might be called a clearing house for all forms of women's and girls' activities. Women banded together in country districts come here when in town and gather new ideas. They bring reports of their rural work, and Miss Elizabeth Roberts, chairman of the Community Association, who is constantly on hand, preserves these ideas and many times a problem that has baffled solution in an organization has been solved readily when brought up under common discussion. A story-telling hour for small children of the kindergarten age may be started this summer.

Women shoppers have found the Community House to be like a club, where they may drop in during the afternoon. Everyone is welcomed.

Miss Catherine Christian of the extension department of the University of Kentucky, a specialist on clothing, held several sewing and design classes in the Community House and started a movement which is bearing fruit in regular courses of instruction.

## The Ruralist and His Problems

It is a backward spring, and all along the northern rim of the United States gardening is still to get under way. A week of seasonal warm May weather will make a great difference. But so far many May gardens are still top cold and wet to plant. At a date when farmers are usually ready to plant corn, many have not yet put their potatoes in the ground. So the gardener who has found it hard to find time for his customary spring activities may take heart. He has lost little time yet. If he take advantage now of the first warming up of the ground he may easily overtake his neighbor, who was out a month ago with spade and cultivator.

We are thankful that we still have time to set asparagus. For we have just got around to making the asparagus bed and securing the roots. Professor Dacey advises setting one-year roots, but ours are two years old, and we hope to gain a year's harvest. But they don't stand transplanting as readily as the year-old roots. So we have got to pamper them. We have picked out the "mellowest, warmest spot in the garden, and we have harrowed it deep and asked it fine. We have put the lion's share of our available manure under the site for our asparagus planting, and we expect to rake into the top soil a good quantity of a balanced garden fertilizer. Asparagus roots are greedy feeders, and we want to cut a husky crop of sprouts as soon as possible. So we shall not skimp on the ration. That means we are cutting asparagus every spring on this same bed for 20 years, so we can afford to be generous and attentive to the new roots.

We have bought Martha Washington roots. They are expensive, but they are the hardest, surest roots to plant, though there are other reliable varieties, particularly Reading, Giant, Argenteuil and Palmetto. Asparagus roots need to be set deep, deeper than the ordinary furrow plow is likely to go. We are digging the holes for our plants with a spade. We want to get them down far enough so that we can set the crown four to six inches below the field level. We shall fill in only about half this depth of earth immediately, and let the later cultivation gradually cover over the rest. Setting out the roots is a careful job. The crown should be set on a slight mound in the bottom of the hole, and the roots spread around it in a natural position. That means wide hole, for a vigorous asparagus root may measure well over a foot. The main points to remember in asparagus growing.

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## CANADIANS DELAY CHURCH UNION BILL

Idea of Amalgamation Indorsed but Two Years' Wait Imposed

OTTAWA, Ont., May 24 (Special).—The Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons yesterday adopted an amendment to the preamble of the bill to incorporate the United Church of Canada providing that while the idea is indorsed by the two sides to the union, the bill shall not become law for two years, and then only on the condition that the courts in the present action in the Supreme Court of Ontario hold that the act is constitutional.

W. A. Boys (Simcoe, Ont.) explained that the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting of the committee had been unable to bring the two sides together. Thereupon William Duff (Lunenburg, N. S.) reconstructed his previous amendment so as to force "This act shall not come into force until the first day of July, 1928," and not then unless (1) the Supreme Court of Ontario decided that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada had the power to agree to a union with the Methodist and Congregational churches, and (2) the courts decided that the Parliament of Canada could constitutionally enact this act in whole or in part, and the question was submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Mr. Boys said that the amendment did not affect the purpose of the bill, but only postponed it for one year longer than the Unionists were prepared to agree to. He considered it a very fair way out of a large and difficult proposition.

The amendment carried by a vote of 27 to 23.

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## TO BE IN STYLE THIS SEASON

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## Progress in the Churches

At recent hearings before the Senate sub-committee on American participation in the World War, the Federal Council of Churches has taken a leading part. Backed by representatives of most of the communions represented in the council, as well as by southern Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists and Hebrews, Bishop Charles H. Brent of Buffalo made the principal speech of indorsement on behalf of the churchmen.

Results of a survey of 34 cities of the United States in which all but five are reported to show an increase in child labor in 1923 over 1922, are cited in advocacy of a child labor amendment to the Constitution, to prohibit such use of children.

Writing in Current History on "Assessing the Blame for the World War," Dr. Harry E. Barnes, professor at Smith College, declares that "if war is to be obstructed and ultimately eliminated, it is militarism and nationalism which must be directly attacked; little will be accomplished by merely altering political institutions." Dr. Barnes emphasizes that militarism is the chief enemy of democracy, and that the two are mutually exclusive.

A large Chicago wholesale firm has announced that, although the practice is not contrary to law, it will sell no more revolvers to customers. By this stand, it is reported, the firm is giving its suburban customers a lead in the sale of firearms. The announcement reads: "The action was taken because of the growing sentiment throughout America against carrying concealed weapons."

On a commanding point in the Sierra Madras, overlooking Pasadena, Calif., a nonsectarian chapel of singular beauty has just been completed. It is reported in The Christian Century. Built on rock blasted from the mountain side, Christ Chapel, as it is called, is expected to prove a goal for large numbers of hikers who frequent these mountains.

Primary schools in Tokyo, Japan, now are open once each week to Christian teaching, as a result of a plan proposed out by the Mayor and the Rev. S. Imamura, general secretary of the National Sunday School Association of Japan. It is reported in The Christian Register.

According to figures furnished by the International Missionary Council from its office in London, the United States and Canada are investigating \$5,691,000 a year into Christian missionary work in India; \$9,862,000 in China and \$3,264,000 in Japan. At the same time, the societies of Great Britain and Ireland, although handicapped by post-war conditions, are giving \$2,620,000 to India, \$3,235,000 to China and \$2,100,000 to Japan.

In 40 centers this summer 15,000 Presbyterian young people will gather for a week of play and study under the direction of workers furnished by the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education. The week's program includes study classes in Bible and church methods in the mornings, with the afternoons devoted to recreation. Such conferences have been held for a number of years and are growing in interest.

More than 7,000,000 copies of the Bible were issued by the American Bible Society.

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Ready-Made Awnings—Complete with Ropes, Pulleys and Hooks; quality painted Awning Duck of green and white, also khaki and green. Made with a smart valance.

2 1/2 ft. wide. Priced each 4.75  
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6 feet 6.45  
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8 feet 8.70  
9 ft. 3 in. 10.20  
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Society last year, an increase of 2,538, 222 over the circulation during 1922. Of these, 3,556,100 were issued in New York and 3,254,050 in foreign lands. Although the society's plates for Japanese, Chinese, Siamese and Filipino scriptures were destroyed in the Tokyo earthquake, the circulation of the Bible reached new records in the Far East as well as in other fields.

A plan to bring students from different racial groups to Beloit College, Wis., in order that common study and association may promote better racial attitudes in their respective communities, has been announced by Dean George L. Collie. The proposal includes in addition to the ordinary academic course, special seminars, particularly during the last two years of residence, to study problems of relationships.

The International Council of Religious Education announces that it will hold three summer schools during 1924 as follows: Geneva, Colo., June 30-July 13; Lake Geneva, Wis., July 21-Aug. 7; Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., Aug. 11-29. Every aspect of religious education, including both the needs of the local church and of the community at large, is to be covered during the sessions.

Australian ministers met recently in Melbourne and drew up a constitution for an Australian Unitarian Association. The constitution calls for a ward to the various churches for consideration.

According to the latest year book, the Congregationalists have 75 women who have been ordained as ministers, of whom 17 are in sole charge of churches.

In an effort to meet the special problems that arise in communities with populations of from 5000 to 25,000, the Y. M. C. A. will hold a special conference at Blue Ridge, N. C., May 31 to June 1.

An interdenominational conference on church work in city and industrial communities will be held at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, June 3-13.

The World Congress of Jewish Students, with 50 delegates, representing every country in Europe except Russia, present, convened in Antwerp on April 30.

## EXTRA BERMUDA SAILINGS

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Furness Bermuda Line has announced that, owing to the increase in advance bookings, two additional sailings will be made from New York to Bermuda during the month of June. Thus Furness Line steamships will leave New York for Bermuda on June 3, 7, 11, 14, 21 and 24.

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## ANGORA PROJECTS HAVE FREE SCOPE

Close of Assembly Session Leaves Turkish Executive Without Any Check

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1 (Special Correspondence)—With the close of the present session of the Grand National Assembly there comes to an end the most important session that has yet been held in Turkey. In its opening days the Assembly was called upon to ratify the Treaty of Lausanne. A few weeks later the Cabinet crisis provoked by the failure of Fethi Bey as Prime Minister was cleverly utilized by Mustafa Kemal Pasha to procure the proclamation of the Turkish Republic and the election of himself as first President with very extensive powers. The fears created by the wide-reaching powers thus given to the President were enhanced by the setting up of the Council of Ministers of Independence which tried the most distinguished editors for treason because they had printed the Agha Khan's letter on the Caliphate before it had been received by the addressee, Ismet Pasha.

After this excitement there was a lull for a short time while Mustafa Kemal was recuperating from his fatigue down at Smyrna. But the weeks thus spent were not spent in idleness. At first came the summoning of all the army chiefs for the so-called "war game," which was no doubt played, but which was only an incident in Kemal's plan to make sure of the support of the army in the far-reaching program which he had now evolved. The summoning of the leading journalists to Smyrna was the second move in the same game. Being then assured of the most influential people in the country, Kemal then launched a few days later his famous program of March 1, wherein he foreshadowed very clearly his desire for the abolition of the Caliphate, for the suppression of the old religious schools and for the merger in the unified system of the country of the old religious tribunals.

This program is now in course of accomplishment. The Caliph was hurried across the frontier with indecent haste, which not unnaturally annoyed many people, even those who were in favor of his being expelled. The other measures destined to insure the complete secularization of the Republic have been begun, and the new constitutional charter, drawn up with all the latest constitutional "gadgets" has also been passed and is now the law of the land.

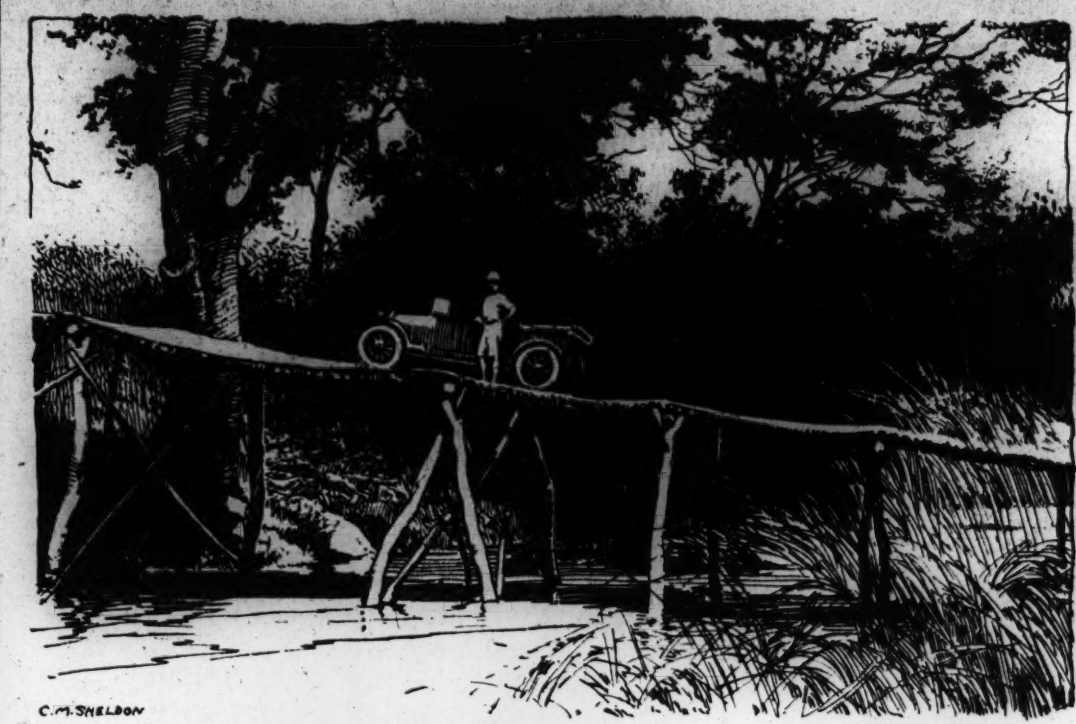
And yet with all these achievements to its credit the Assembly has gone off on its vacation amid the grumbling rather than the benison of the population. How far this grumbling is general and how far it is confined to the press it is rather hard to say.

There has been much genuine and general annoyance at the deputies voting themselves a very substantial increase of their salaries and making this increase immovable and operative; there has been also annoyance at the apparent intention of deputies to make the new constitutional life of the Assembly now fixed at four years apply also to the existing House, although it was elected for a period of only two years; there is a feeling that the six months' vacation on which the deputies have now gone is inopportune at this moment when there are several very vital national questions, such as Mosul, the schools question and the question of the payment of the debt coupons, still awaiting settlement. On these matters have, therefore, combined to make the average man wonder whether he is better off when the Assembly is in session or not. If he has disliked many of the activities of the Assembly he has also been filled with much nervous apprehension as to what may possibly occur during the vacation.

It is notorious that the Cabinet, with its driving power of several enlightened men, would like to speed up many reforms, for which the country is not yet ripe, and there have been occasions when the Cabinet, or rather Ismet Pasha, has treated the Assembly with scant respect. On the other hand, the Assembly has also shown that it is very tenacious of its rights, and it has absolutely thwarted those who wished to give the President almost absolute powers on the lines of those enjoyed by the President of the United States. The right of dissolution has not been given to the President at all; his right of veto has been reduced within the narrowest limits; he has not obtained the unfettered choice of the commander-in-chief in time of war.

The struggle between the Assembly and the Executive has, therefore, ended so far in a fairly drawn game, and it will be very interesting to see whether the Executive, who according to western ideas is more enlightened and progressive than the rank and file of the Assembly, will venture or not to profit by the six months'

## Bridge on Kenya-Sudan Route With Roadway of Bamboo Matting

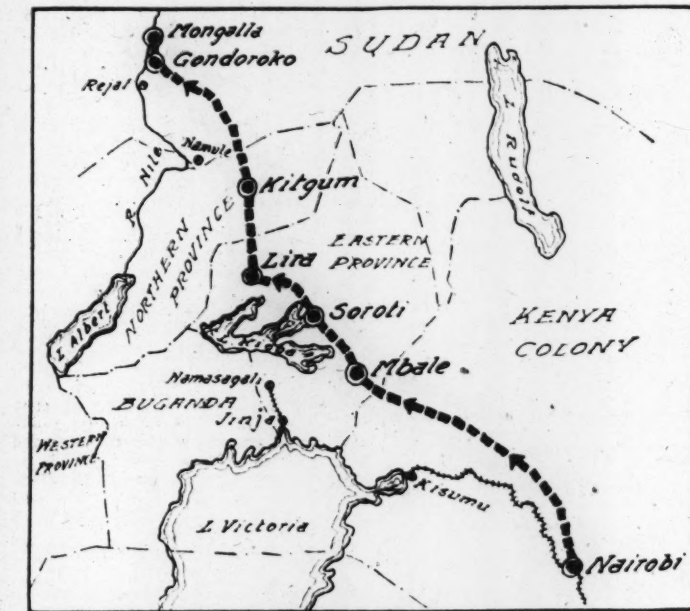


Special drawing for The Christian Science Monitor from photo by permission of the African World

vacation to carry out by administration what it could possibly not carry through if the Assembly were in session. Theory may be against such procedure, but there are times when an enlightened oligarchy or monarchy may be more truly democratic than a popular assembly.

## ST. LAWRENCE DAM IS NOW PROPOSED

MONTREAL, May 22 (Special Correspondence)—Stating that the diversion of water from the Great Lakes by the Chicago Drainage Canal has changed the character of the problem of maintaining an adequate channel for ocean-going ships in the St. Lawrence below



MAP SHOWS ROUTE TAKEN BY MOTOR

This Road Forms Link in the Cape-to-Cairo System and Effects Great Saving of Time

MONTREAL, Col. W. I. Gear, president of the Canadian Shipping Federation, now proposes the construction of a dam across the St. Lawrence between Champlain and Cape Rouge, about halfway between Montreal and Quebec. Such a dam, he says, should be high enough to give a depth of 35 or 40 feet in the ship channel, and in it there should be two locks over 1000 feet in length for ocean-going vessels and two smaller locks for river craft.

The Shipping Federation believes that the proposed dam could be built for less than the cost of dredging a 35-foot ship channel which was the plan of the Canadian Government. The dam would be utilized to develop hydropower, and would have to be of a massive character to withstand the movement of ice in the spring.

EXAMINES POSTAL SYSTEM  
TOKYO, May 5 (Special Correspondence)—A thorough investigation into the inefficiency and corruption of the Japanese postal system has been promised by authorities in the Department of Communications. Of all the public services in Japan, none is quite as inefficient as the post office. Mail arriving from the United States at Yokohama is usually not delivered in Tokyo, 19 miles away, until three or four days later.

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## MOTORIST DRIVES ACROSS AFRICA

Journey From Nairobi in Kenya to Mongalla in the Sudan Took 35 Running Hours

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON, May 12—The details of the motor drive recently accomplished by Mr. Galton-Fenzi from Nairobi, in Kenya Colony, to Mongalla have appeared in the African World. The total distance is 810 miles, and this was covered in 35 running hours.

height of 9000-11,000 feet, and past a waterfall of 1000 feet. Rest houses have been built every 10 miles with headmen in charge, where foodstuffs can be obtained. Many of the bridges are at present of a temporary nature, being built of logs and bamboo matting.

The driver said that as the car traveled over these the matting sagged like a hammock, but it is in reality quite strong. Some of these bridges will probably be replaced in the future by masonry structures, while gullies will be approached and ascended by slopes. One of the matting bridges over the Laloi river is 60 yards across. The country traversed is full of game and at one place all the trees on the roadside had been uprooted by a playful herd of elephants on the previous night.

Already Thomas Cook & Sons are making arrangements for tourist traffic from Cairo to Nairobi, as soon as the road is officially opened. The car that did this pioneer trip was a British Morris-Cowley, standard fitted with 30-inch wheels.

## AFRICAN CHRISTIANS SEND AID TO JAPANESE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON, May 12—The Rev. George Hewitt of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, who is working at Mosoro, Northern Rhodesia, has forwarded to London a contribution of £1.48 from the members of the Ansenka tribe in that region toward the Japanese Christians who suffered in the earthquake.

The Ansenka are one of the tribes still untouched by modern life, who roam the virgin forests of Central Africa, and the sun sent represents offerings of millet, pumpkins, maize and chickens. "We only ask," they say, "that from Japan shall come a prayer for the native Christians of Central Africa."

CANADIAN SHIP AIDS AIR TRIP  
VICTORIA, B. C., May 17 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian naval ship Thetis, which established supply depots for the British round-the-world airplane on a number of islands in the Pacific Ocean, has reached Japan after a difficult voyage, according to word received at the Esquimalt naval station here. The trawler will remain in Japan until the British airplane arrives there, and then she will start her return voyage, following the course adopted by the aviators. The supply depots established by the trawler are on the Aleutian and Kurile Islands.

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## SOUTHAMPTON HAS BIG FLOATING DOCK

Most Powerful One in Existence. It Could "Lift" and Dock the Leviathan in Four Hours

SOUTHAMPTON, May 12 (Special Correspondence)—The great new floating dock, which the port authorities at Southampton have been awaiting for some months, now lies moored in its final resting place between the docks and the old town. Its huge gray hull dwarfs the surrounding storehouses, completely blotting out portions of the riverway.

Ideal weather, accompanied by favorable winds and tide, made it possible for the dock to be towed from the Tyne to Southampton Water in four days, less than half the time expected for the journey.

Built by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth at their new shipyard at Walker-on-Tyne, the dock was made in seven sections, the first of which was commenced in November, 1922. In appearance it is like a sectional bridge, the walls of which are 50 feet high, plus another 20 feet 6 inches under the water, making a total structure well over 70 feet in height.

It is 960 feet in length, including a platform of 51 feet at each end and the width over all is 170 feet, the exact clear width for docking purposes being 130 feet 8 inches. Its total weight is about 19,000 tons. Provision has been made for an additional section to be added should longer liners be built.

The pumping machinery of the dock, which is of the latest type, consists of 14 large pump motors, one motor on each side of each section. For the five central sections these motors are 130 brake horse power, and for the remaining two sections are 95 brake horse power. They are all controlled by a press button from the valve house on the starboard side of the dock.

The dock is "floored" by means of special inlet pipes provided with screw-down valves worked from the top deck. These pipes are also fitted with valves which, together with the direct lift compartment valves, are worked from the main valve house by means of the Westinghouse electric pneumatic valve control.

In the main valve house there is fitted a table, similar in shape to the sides of the dock, which are marked to represent the sections denoting the actual watertight compartments which the valves control. To each valve side is fitted an indicator, worked pneumatically, showing the depth of water in each section. In this way the dock is kept level in its "lift." The valve house is connected with all the motor houses by telephone.

In view of the immense weights to be "lifted" a continual base of timber runs from end to end of the structure, forming a center foundation on the top of which are fitted cast steel wedges. The bilge blocks are of steel, capped with timber, and adjustable to suit the bilges of the vessel being docked.

To insure dead accuracy in centering the vessel in the dock, four electrically-driven shores are fitted on each side of the dock. These are 63 feet long, and are geared in opposite pairs, driven by one motor, so that the ship is centered automatically. There is also a centering device installed to insure that the vessel is centered before actual "lifting" begins.

The dock is capable of "lifting" out of the sea the largest vessel afloat, or even likely to be built.

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## Torque Converter and 1-Cylinder Engine Make Possible £105 Car

Cheap Utility Machine Designed for Man Who Wants Cost and Trouble in Driving Reduced to Minimum

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON, May 12—The Motor Journal publishes an account of the first chassis which has been built incorporating the Constantinesco torque converter. The first converter was merely adapted to an existing chassis and engine, whereas the chassis now described has been built for the purpose. It has been designed primarily for the man who wants a cheap utility car, giving the minimum amount of trouble in driving and upkeep.

The main points that strike one on looking at it for the first time are the absence of gear lever and clutch pedal and the small back-axle casing. The eye having become so accustomed to multi-cylinder engines, the aspect of the single-cylinder air-cooled engine is very noteworthy. Here the one sloop have disappeared clutch, gear box, and all the parts made necessary by water-cooling. This is due to the fact that the Constantinesco torque converter embodies a crank, connecting rod, swinging pendulum, and mechanical valves, and allows an infinite range of ratios which might be available between the top and bottom gears of the ordinary car. More wonderful still, the converter automatically provides the correct ratio for the road conditions, leaving the driver with nothing to do but steer and work his accelerator pedal.

With the engine just ticking over, no power is delivered to the back axle. When the throttle is opened, the converter picks up the load and as the pace of the car increases the speed reduction between engine and back axle is automatically adjusted. The driver can go up and down hill without gear changing. Although torque is not transmitted till the throttle is opened, a safety device has been incorporated to give a neutral position and forward motion. Owing to this automatic provision of the correct ratio it has been possible to reduce the size of the engine, so that in this experimental chassis a 350 c.c. Blackburne is employed, that generally in use as a medium-powered motorcycle engine. It is not known yet whether air-cooling will be found sufficient in a converter car the engine would be running at full throttle all the time.

With regard to the vibration ordinarily produced by a single-cylinder engine, the inventor points out that the mechanical valves in the converter produce two impulses per revolution, so that although the engine only gives one impulse per revolution, the torque delivered to the propeller is equal to that given by a four-cylinder engine. The conditions which obtain at times with a motorcycle of the engine pulling hard on full throttle, with slow crankshaft speed, cannot obtain here, as the torque converter will not allow the engine to pull slowly at full throttle.

Mr. Constantinesco is aiming at producing a car that is as simple as possible with a maximum speed of 30-35 miles per hour to be sold at 100 guineas. Much experimenting still remains to be done to ascertain the most suitable size of engine and other points. The chassis described will be on view in the Palace of Engineering at the British Empire Exhibition.

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## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHAPLAIN NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24—The War Department has announced the appointment of Stuart E. Johnson of Cleveland, O., as Christian Science chaplain in the officers' reserve corps of the Army, with the rank of first lieutenant. Lieutenant Johnson is the fourth Christian Science chaplain to be appointed to the reserve corps. The others are William M. Bartlett, George R. Bonner and Don E. Gilman.

The only Christian Science chaplain still in active service is Lieut. Joel H. Benson, United States Navy. Lieutenant Benson recently was awarded by the Greek Government the decoration and diploma of the Croix de Chevalier de l'Ordre du Sauveur. The decoration was in recognition of Christian Science relief work among Greek refugees in Constantinople, which was directed by Lieutenant Benson.

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## Glimpses of Old England

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## Art and Mr. Lewisohn

**The Creative Life**

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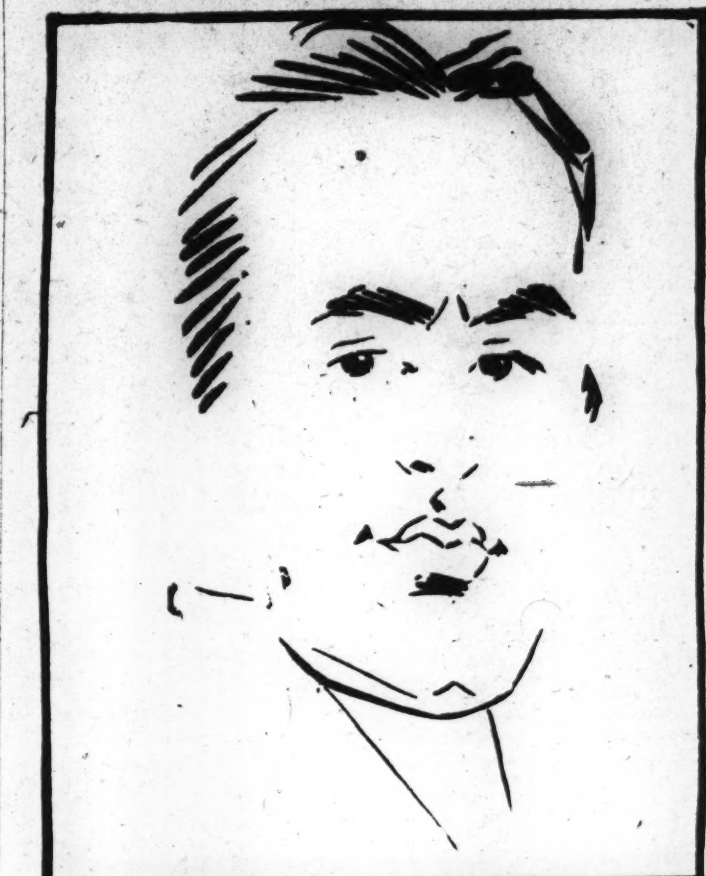
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A Caricature of Philip Guedalla

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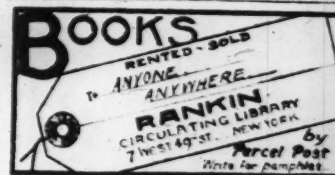
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## THE RADIO PAGE

Radio "Guns" in R. C. A. Station Keep Up Rapid-Fire Bombardment

WORLD UNDERSTANDING AIDED  
BY GIANT RADIO PEACE GUNSHuge "Battery" Being Completed in New York Declared  
Important Defense Against War

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 24.—On the shore of Long Island, almost within the limits of New York City and with its electrical controls actually in the heart of the financial district, there is now being constructed the most powerful long range battery ever built by man. It is probably the greatest defense against war that has ever been devised.

Seven of the great "guns" of this battery are in active service today. They are sending out, at many times the speed of any known explosive, the most potent of all projectiles, the one and only element capable of rendering war impracticable—Understanding.

Unlike any battery previously constructed, this one not only sends forth by day and by night, its rapid-fire bombardment of London, Paris and other strategic points in widely separated parts of the globe, but it also receives their return fire. And what it receives is just as useful as what it sends in increasing its efficient service to humanity.

From New York the Radio Corporation of America is constantly flashing to central stations in Great Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Italy, Poland—and beginning next week—to Holland, and is also receiving from them information, news, ideas that are steadily weaving a shining fabric of mutual understanding.

Only yesterday, in one of New York's public schools, a meeting of American Boy Scouts sent by radio, from the school platform, a message to Baden-Powell, England's Boy Scout Master, and in 12 minutes received and heard

from the same platform his answer. Naturally an international Boy Scouts order is predicted and so another shot for world unity has landed and done its work.

The radio's instantaneous touch makes the man in Warsaw understand that his fellow man in the United States, Japan or Australia entertains the same hopes, plans and ideals, has much the same fundamental rightness that he himself possesses. Propaganda cannot hinder or stop the invisible influence of this radio-activity.

There is an arrangement by which one may get, at what is known as urgent rate, a special one-minute service to exchanges in all the great centers of Europe. The radio impulse leaps the 3000 miles in a tiny fraction of a second! If that isn't a practical annihilation of time, what is it?

And as for space—today radio circles the globe. Only by radio could Major Martin have reported from the barren coast of Alaska to Washington, sending the welcome news of his escape after the destruction of his plane. Only by radio can the United States Government keep in touch with the other aviators in their round-the-world flight.

The accompanying pictures show some of the operators in the New York Exchange at 64 Broad Street. The sending of a message is by means of a tape punctured by the operator's type-writer-like machine. This tape may be run through the actual sending instrument at the rate of 120 words a minute. Messages are received at the same tremendous speed also, but, recorded on the tape, they may be transcribed at a more humanly readable rate.



**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**  
WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)  
9:25 a. m. and 5:20 p. m.—Services of the First Reformed Church of Albany.  
WEAF, American Telegraph & Telephone Company, New York, N. Y. (492 Meters)  
3 p. m.—Sunday Hymn Sing.  
4 p. m.—Interdenominational Services.  
7:30 p. m.—Musical program from the Capitol Theater, New York City.  
8:15 p. m.—Organ recital from the studio of the Skinner Organ Company.  
WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)  
11 a. m.—Morning services radiocast direct from Holy Trinity Church.  
4:30 p. m.—Services given by Dr. B. G. Wilkinson.  
WCAE, Kaufmann & Baer, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)  
3 p. m.—People's radio church service.  
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.  
WLW, Corley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, O. (380 Meters)  
11 a. m.—Services of the Church of the Covenant.  
8:15 p. m.—Concert by the Western and Southern Orchestra, directed by William Kopp. Dan Reddick, tenor, soloist.  
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME  
WSB, Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga. (429 Meters)  
11 a. m.—First Presbyterian Church service.  
5:45 p. m.—Burdett, Ga. Methodist Church choir.  
7:30 p. m.—Wesley Memorial Church service.  
KYW, Westinghouse, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)  
12:30 p. m.—Studio chapel service.  
5 p. m.—Preliminary service of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club.  
6 p. m.—Regular meeting of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club.

**PACIFIC STANDARD TIME**  
KPO, Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)  
11 a. m.—Undenominational and non-sectarian church services.  
8:30 p. m.—Concert by Rudy Seiger's Orchestra.  
KGW, Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)  
7 p. m.—George Olsen's concert orchestra in dinner program: baseball scores.

**ANGLO-U. S. WIRELESS TELEPHONY PLANNED**  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 24.—That experiments in wireless telephony between England and America give good promise may be judged by the fact that a committee which has been sitting since January, last year, has recommended the Postmaster-General to install an experimental 200-kilowatt telephony valve transmitting plant at the new post office wireless station near Rugby.

Since January, 1923, when a large audience at the Western Electric Company's works at Southgate heard clearly a speech from New York, transmission has taken place weekly by night from Long Island station. The post office has built special receiving antennae, more powerful and free from atmospheric than the old systems, and during winter when conditions were favorable a speech was occasionally distributed during the daytime over the land lines to subscribers both in London and in the country. When the new stations are ready it is hoped that two-way conversations may be carried on during favorable atmospheric conditions.

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Beautiful Shoes  
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**SPRINGFIELD, MASS.:**

The Worthy Hotel; Union R. R. Station; Woodstock, 192 State St.; Kinkins, 782 State St.; Roberts, 251 Main St.; Baer, 301 Main St.; Vanech, 271 Main St.; Cooley Hotel; Spellman's Third Nat. Bk. News Stand; Smith's, 650 Summer Ave.; Stagnaro, 564 State St.; Diamond's, Cor. White St. & Summer Ave.; Christian Science Reading Room, 356 Main St.



Upper Picture is the Receiving Department of the Radio Corporation of America's Station at 64 Broad Street, New York. Below is the Sending Department from Which Messages Are Being Flashed Day and Night to England, France, Germany, Norway, Italy, Poland, and Next Week to Holland.

**Radio Fan in Samoa Gets U. S. Program**

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 24.—A world's record in consistent long distance reception was made when Quincy F. Roberts, American Vice-Consul, stationed at Apia, Samoa, 7300 miles from New York City heard WEAF's program from 7:18 p. m. to 7:50 p. m. on Friday evening, March 14, which was from 1:48 to 2:20 a. m. New York time. The report has just been verified by this station. Paul Whiteman's special program was being radiocast on this occasion.

This is the first time that an uninterrupted program has been received from such distance over land and water. The equipment used by Mr. Roberts consisted of a single circuit regenerative receiver with two stages of audio frequency amplification. His antenna is a single inverted L, 80 feet high and 150 feet long.

**Bonnie Wee Shop**  
Announcing Our Removal to  
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Room 425 Lyman Bldg  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Burnham's**  
402 Main St. 10 Pynchon St.  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
Our selections of SUMMER DRESSES are beautiful. We invite your inspection.

**Cantilever Shoes**  
In New Styles and New Materials.  
\$9.50 to \$11.95  
The famous comfort shoe can now be secured in models appropriate for any dress or sports occasion.  
Oxfords and pumps are developed in patent leather, gray and airdale color and in black or brown kid.

**Forbes & Wallace**  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

BUDGET FOR RADIO  
IS RE-ESTABLISHED

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—Appropriations for the administration of radio under the Department of Commerce, which were reduced by \$21,500 by the House of Representatives recently, have been re-established by the Senate Appropriations Committee at \$180,278 as originally approved by the budget bureau.

Following the reductions made by the House in the funds to be available for radio inspection, licensing and supervision for the coming fiscal year, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, appeared before the Senate Committee and voiced his opinion that the departmental radio section needed the full amount allowed by the budget.

The increase desired by the department is only enough to provide six additional field inspectors and a few clerks to insure the handling of the increased amount of work due to additional number of radiocasting and amateur stations, and more frequent inspection resulting from the growth of radio.

**Denholm & McKay**  
WORCESTER  
Make Early Reservations for Fur Storage  
Minimum Charge Fur Coat, \$2.00  
Minimum Charge Small Furs, \$1.00  
The demand for space is enormous that it necessitates advising our clientele to make an early reservation before they are taxed to full capacity.  
Remodeling and Repairing at Summer Rates Now Prevail.

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"The Value Shop for Men and Women"  
375 Main Street WORCESTER, MASS.  
**COATS SUITS DRESSES FURS**  
ELOUSES AND SKIRTS  
Individual, Yet Inexpensive

**Lasheys**  
Main Corner Federal  
WORCESTER  
LIGHT WEIGHT COATS FOR THE DAYS JUST AHEAD  
A small expenditure now yields more than average return in coat value.

**Gross Strauss Co.**  
335-337 Main Street Worcester  
The GOOD VALUES we are offering during May, a  
Month of Specialized Values  
are making shopping history in Worcester  
Have you shared in the savings on Fashion-Right, Quality-Right Apparel and Accessories offered this month at LOW-PRICED PRICES?

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following news stands in  
**WORCESTER, MASS.:**  
A. W. Andrews, 622 Main St.; The Bancroft Hotel, Franklin St.; The Browne Supply Co., 118 Main St.; F. A. Easton Co., 428 Main St.; S. P. Harding, 334B Main St.; The Jones Supply Co., 398 Main St.; Jones-Manning Co., 561 Main St.; Chas. P. Sandoz, 848 Main St.; E. F. Stowe, 624½ Main St.

**Marcellus Roper Co.**  
WORCESTER, MASS.

## Question Box

55. I am a constant reader of your valuable page and would be very glad to have some advice on the purchase of a radio set. I am on a prairie farm with no receiving sets nearer than 10 miles. A rural telephone circuit leads up to the house but it is less than 14 feet from the ground. Some shrubs about 20 feet high are 35 yards away. I would like to know the best height and length of aerial. I could put two poles 40 feet apart on the house itself but if I must put up another one on the ground to get more length should I consider the direction of the phone circuit? Does the length of aerial include the leading-in wire? I am 40 miles east of Saskatoon. Could I get New York or San Francisco with a set costing \$100 or \$125? As Canadian prices may be higher I would be glad if you would indicate what parts I should look for in the set. I suppose I must get a separate lightning arrester and ground wire and not use the telephone arrester already in the house. In locating the set in the room should I keep it well away from the telephone?  
R. R. Brithird, Saskatchewan, Canada.

(Ans.) I should advise you to get your aerial as high as possible without entailing too much labor. A good tall pole placed a hundred feet away from your house would be fine. It may be taller than the house for a slope on the antenna need not offer you much concern as long as the low end is where the lead-in is taken off. The phone circuit need not concern you particularly but if there are electric power lines near by the antenna should run at right angles to them. In your case a good set should pick up the electric power lines near by the antenna and you cannot get any interference from other sets or stations. What would you city dwellers give to have a few nights in a location like that. The lead-in is usually counted in the total length of the antenna. You could run from 100 to 150 feet as you choose. You should get a separate lightning arrester and ground. You need not keep the set away from the phone. A good set should pick up the stations you mention under favorable conditions but no one wants to guarantee long distance reception over 100 miles. If you are making the set yourself you can have about the best possible for the price you mention. I would advise a three-tube reflex set we are about to publish as one in a series of fewer than three tubes do not give consistent long distance reception with any volume. More than that run into some operating expense.

**MUSIC PUBLISHERS APPEAL**  
CINCINNATI, May 24 (AP)—An appeal was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by Jerome H. Romick & Co., New York music publishers, from a decision rendered by United States Judge Smith Hickenlooper in their suit against the Crooley Radio Corporation.

**MAY'S CAFE**  
An American Restaurant  
47 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

These advertisements are for themselves many times over; consequently we have discontinued all other advertising, and are very grateful to the publishers of this paper for their hearty and wonderful co-operation.

**PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS**  
Old ceilings made new by our process.  
6 Walnut St.  
WORCESTER, MASS.

**Randall's Flower Shop**  
22 Pearl Street, Worcester  
Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

**"QUALITY ALWAYS FIRST"**  
**SILVERWARE**  
Community Plate, Rogers "1847" and Universal Silver Overlay Table Service will be found here with a choice of ten or twelve different patterns. We are pleased to show you, whether you purchase or not.

**DUNCAN & GOODELL CO.**  
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**Cantilever Shoes for Women and Men**  
The arch of the

**Cantilever Shoe**  
is flexible like the arch of your foot. It curves up to give restful support to the inner side of the foot during all the long hours of the day. You will appreciate the added comfort which this feature brings.

We are exclusive agents for Cantilever Shoes in Worcester.

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CANTILEVER SHOES

**John C. Macomber**  
CANTILEVER SHOES

## Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

**FOR SATURDAY, MAY 31**

One of the most impressive efforts to bring home to the consciousness of the American public the necessity of ridding war of profit to insure peace, will be made on this date when The Christian Science Monitor Peace Plan is radiocast from Station KYW in Chicago to an audience estimated at 6,000,000.

Radio has brought understanding, and with it a larger sense of the smallness of the world. The Monitor Peace Plan has been spread far and wide by the press, more than 650,000 copies of this newspaper alone, containing the plan, having been sent out. And now as a fitting climax to this campaign to present a just plan to the people of the United States comes this radiocast to 6,000,000, perhaps many more, for this station has been heard thousands of miles in all directions. There are no limitations to the actual number who will be reached this evening.

The conservation of Capital and Labor, as well as of the young men of the country, surely is only just. Calling upon the youth of the Nation to serve in the trenches at \$30 a month while others war rich at home with inflated war wages will be an impossibility when this plan is consummated, as it promises to be in the not-too-far future. The democracy talked about during the last war will be a reality in any future emergencies, and this very democracy, this realization that where one goes all must go, will make such an emergency almost an impossibility.

**Program Features**

**FOR SATURDAY, MAY 31**

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

FWX, Cuban Telephone Company, Havana, Cuba (460 Meters)

9:30 to 11:30 p. m.—Concert. Cast of artists: Flute, Mr. Alfredo Brito; violin, Mr. Juan Quevedo; clarinet, Mr. Antonio Perez; guitar, Mr. Remigio Delgado; with piano accompaniment by Mr. Antonio Maria Romeu.

CKAC, La Presse, Montreal, Canada

6 p. m.—Children's stories in French and English.

6:30 p. m.—Orchestra.

9:30 p. m.—Orchestra.

CKCH, The Canadian National Railways, Ottawa, Canada (435 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert.

WGT, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Popular music by orchestra.

WEAF, American Tel. & Tel. Company, New York City (492 Meters)

3 p. m.—Orchestra; Augusta Zerbini, dramatic soprano.

6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; Josiah B. Free, baritone; Genevieve Kenna, dramatic soprano; Anna Daly, violinist; and Anita Fontaine, pianist; William Friedman, pianist; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WJZ, Broadcast Central, New York City (445 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Uncle Wiggley Stories."

6:15 p. m.—Mary Gleason, recitations.

6:30 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria Grill Orchestra.

8 p. m.—Elizabeth Gibbs, contralto, accompanied by Keith McLeod.

9:15 p. m.—Creighton Allen, pianist.

9:35 p. m.—Club Lido Venice Orchestra.

WAAM, I. R. Nelson Co., Newark, N. J. (385 Meters)

7 p. m.—B. Morro, operatic tenor.

9:15 p. m.—Classical program.

9:45 p. m.—Program of Spanish and operatic numbers by Paquita Cortez, contralto, and Dolly Pinkus, pianist.

WOR, L. Bamberger, Newark, N. J. (465 Meters)

2:30 p. m.—Sacred Music.

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert.

8:30 p. m.—Orchestra.

8:55 p. m.—Concert.

WIP, Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)

12 m.—Organ music.

2 p. m.—Program by the Cameo Trio under the direction of Harry Link.

5:30 p. m.—Dinner music.

6 p. m.—Uncle Wip's Kiddie Klub.

7:30 p. m.—"30,000 Miles Around the World with Jefferson Base."

7:30 p. m.—Concert by the Schumann Trio composed of Augusta Blapham Withrow, soprano; Anna Gordon, violinist; Hilida Wolf, pianist.

8 p. m.—Program by the Freight Claim Department, Glee Club of the Pennsylvania Railroad System.

10 p. m.—Music by Ted Weems and his orchestra.

**Meekins, Packard & Wheat**  
SPRINGFIELD - MASSACHUSETTS

**Boy Scout Outfits**

The Fisher Boy-store is the official Boy Scout outfitting center. Full equipment and all boy needs.

**The HAMPTON INN**  
Luncheon & Dinner  
125 Broadway  
Near Cor. of Vernon St.  
(Upstairs)  
Springfield, Mass.



## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

New American Opera "Alglala"  
Has Its First Performance

Akron, O., May 23.—Special Correspondence.—"ALGLALA," the American Indian opera by Prof. Francesco De Leone, of the University of Akron, libretto by Cecil Fanning, was performed for the first time in the Armory here tonight. The hall was filled by an audience which included many musical celebrities.

The story of the opera deals with Alglala, daughter of Namegos, an Indian chieftain who grieves over the loss of his wife. The daughter is young and gay, with a craving for romance of which she finds little in her mournful surroundings. An Indian brave woos her, but she does not love him.

Then Ralph appears. He is a white man; a fugitive from justice who has been marooned on the desert. Alglala rescues him, and the two fall in love. When the Indian brave discovers this, he attempts to kill his white rival, but Alglala kills the brave. As she and Ralph escape, Namegos orders his warriors to kill them both and thus the opera ends.

Mabel Garrison sang the rôle of Alglala, winning much approbation with her charming manner and sweet voice. Edward Johnson was a romantic figure as Ralph, singing effectively. Their love scenes were especially well managed, and their acting was at all times a delight.

Francis Sadler's sonorous bass voice showed to advantage in the rôle of Namegos, and Cecil Fanning sang the part of the Indian brave, proving himself to be a singing actor of high rank.

Professor De Leone was called before the curtain after the first act, and received enthusiastic applause which he insisted on sharing with the cast.

The music is pretty and tuneful, abounding in fascinating Indian themes. It is scarcely noble in its proportions or the kind of work that can be called monumental, but is pleasing enough to make a valuable addition to the list of American operas.

Concert of Elgar's  
Works Is Radiocast

Special from Monitor Bureau.—LONDON, May 13.—Whether the radio is a bane or a blessing to music is still a question. Meanwhile the British Broadcasting Company, under its energetic musical director, L. Stanton Jeffries, is developing a policy that bids fair to disarm adverse criticism and induce acceptance, to solve some perplexing problems.

One of the objections raised to radiocasting was that if people could get their music at home they would no longer attend concerts. This may be so in some places, but in London the reverse seems to be happening. A new audience has sprung into existence to attend the new series of orchestral concerts which the "B. B. C." has initiated at the Central Hall, Westminster. Conductors, soloists, and orchestras of front rank are engaged, programs of first rate music are performed. And though all this is done primarily in the interest of "listeners" in throughout the country, the public is admitted at popular prices and the proceeds are given to charity.

The hall is thronged on these occasions. Though it holds between 2000 and 3000 people, more than 2000 were turned away from the doors at the concert conducted by Stanton Jeffries and at the sixth and last concert of this series, on May 2 when Sir Edward Elgar conducted the Royal Philharmonic Society in a program of his own compositions, the waiting queue curled right round the vestibule. One hopes they all got in, for it was a fine performance in every way, and had that indefinable touch which Elgar imparts to the interpretation of his works. Other conductors may make clever points and elicit finer threads of nuances in "Cockaigne" and the "Enigma" Variations, but Elgar gives them with on-flowing sincerity that produces a sustained beauty more conclusive than brilliant delineation of detail.

At the outset the orchestra showed a disposition to play in what one may call the "telephone voice." However, they soon got at ease, and the concerto for violin and orchestra (in which Beatrice Harrison was the soloist) received as good a performance as has yet been heard. Later in the evening she played a group of short solos delightfully, and Elgar conducted his second "Wand of Youth" Suite and two of the "Pomp and Circumstance" Marches.

The concert brought home to one how genuinely Elgar's work is a national possession. With almost Shakespearean width of sympathy he has written music for all sorts and conditions of men. In return the

public love him, and it clamored its applause till the noise could scarcely have been more if they had already known the news announced a day or two later, that the King had honored Sir Edward by conferring on him the post of "Master of the King's Music."

M. M. S.

Bruckner and Smetana  
Centenaries Celebrated

VIENNA, April 20 (Special Correspondence).—The last few weeks have seen centennial celebrations for Bruckner and Smetana. The Bruckner centenary was commemorated with a performance of his Ninth Symphony under Schalk by the Philharmonic—the orchestra which for decades persistently refused to grant this composer a place in its progress—and additional festivities are planned in his honor. The Vienna Männergesangverein (Vienna's foremost male chorus, which toured America some 15 or more years ago) will shortly jour-

ney to his resting place near Linz, Austria. Amfelden, the small Austrian city where Bruckner was born, will unveil a monument to his memory, and the big festival concert to be given there will enlist the services of all the Austrian choral societies.

Smetana's one hundredth anniversary was commemorated with a rather makeshift performance of his opera "Dalibor" at the Staatsoper, and with an orchestral concert under Schalk. For weeks previously Smetana had occupied a prominent place in the Vienna concert programs of many visiting artists and chamber music organizations such as the Bohemian, Zikla and Sevcik quartets, and the celebrated Teachers' Chorus from Prague, under Metod Dolezil.

All Vienna participated in honoring the national composer of the Czechoslovak republic, and the friction which formerly existed between the German and Czech elements of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was happily no longer in evidence. The days are over when, as in 1918, an "Imperial command" and an abundance of police were necessary to avoid nationalist manifestations at the premiere of Janacek's "Jenufa," the fine opera which the Metropolitan will produce next season, with Maria Jerizka in the title rôle which she created at that memorable premiere.

P. B.

## Tudor Cup in the Recent Swaythling Sale in London

Special from Monitor Bureau.—LONDON, May 13.—The long-expected Swaythling silver sale at Christie's on May 8 and 9 set up a record. Particularly fine and old pieces were offered, the most important being a beautiful cup which was secured for the Victoria and Albert Museum. Nothing of its history is known earlier than the fact that it was in the Henry Willett collection in the nineteenth century. It was exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1901. It weighs nearly 17 ounces, and bears the London hall mark of 1500.

The total for the two days' sale was £29,729.15.4d. An Elizabethan ewer and cover of rock crystal made by George Heriot, and given by Queen Elizabeth to John Lord Erskine about 1565, started at £500 and sold at £6000. This piece fetched £1000 in 1904 at Christie's. For a Queen Mary tankard, weighing 14 ounces, £6000 was also paid.

## New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau.—NEW YORK, May 20.—Congreve's "The Way of the World" will be revived at the Cherry Lane Playhouse soon. "Ciboulette," an operetta by Reynaldo Hahn, now running in Paris, has been acquired for America by Hassard Short. The libretto, by de Croisset and de Fiers, will be adapted by Anne Caldwell. Gertrude Bryan, recently of "Sitting Pretty" will have the leading rôle in

## RESTAURANTS

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The Vanity Fair—E. 28 St. The Vanity Fair—W. 40 St. The Columbia—579 6th Ave. Dinner Served 4 P. M. to 8:30. Closed Sundays.

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Louis Cove, End of Car Line MARBLEHEAD, MASS. FISH, STEAK AND CHICKEN DINNERS. A-LA-CARTE. LARGE PARKING SPACE FOR AUTOMOBILES. George E. Nicholson, Prop.

## PITTSFIELD, MASS.

## THE TALLY-HO

NEXT TO SOUTH STREET INN Meals à la carte and Table D'Hôte MRS. CHAS. GRANT

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## THE KENSINGTON LUNCH

SPECIALIZERS ON FRIED CHICKEN Southern Style \$1.50. Other dinners 50 cts. 8:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. 287 Boylston St., Corner Beane (Up one flight)

## The Corner Tea Room

Lunch 11:30 A. M. to 2 P. M. Dinner 5 to 7 P. M. 1124 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Back Bay 6558

## "De Piccadilly"

A Restaurant of Refinement 1124 BOYLSTON ST. Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will attract those of taste and refinement. Moderate prices. Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. Special Sunday Dinner \$1.25. Also a la carte. 8:30 P. M. to 1:30 A. M.

Recent Accessions at the  
Metropolitan Museum, New York

Special from Monitor Bureau.—NEW YORK, May 23.—ONCE a museum is successfully launched, it resembles the rolling snowball in an accretive sense. Friends and agents all over the world are continually contriving to augment its collections.

In the monthly bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art the list of accessions and loans usually covers one to three pages. Many of the items are absorbed directly by the various departments of the museum, but the most important are placed in the Recent Accessions room situated near the entrance hall. During the past two months a variety of interesting art objects has been presented in this way to museum visitors ranging from early Chinese and Greek sculpture and pottery to contemporary American paintings.

Two pedigreed canvases by Nicolas Poussin have come to enrich the museum's collection of seventeenth century painting. One, formerly in the possession of Sir Joshua Reynolds, is an elaborate landscape composition depicting the Blind Orion Searching for the Rising Sun. The other, formerly in the possession of the Earl of Pembroke, is a study for the "Lame Man" with a due regard for the dramatic value of the situation, yet it is in no wise an inspired production. Historically this painting makes its chief appeal.

A Chinese stèle, of the northern Wei period dating about 500 A. D., and dealing with the "Buddha of Healing," is a notable addition to the department of Oriental art. The stèle, over 6 feet in height, consists of a large central figure carved in the round with smaller attendant figures on each side, backed by a high pointed halo covering its four sides with superb designs in very low relief. The Wei artists, the first to achieve direct results for sculpture in their country, are admirably represented in this undated and uninscribed work, which shows their fluent skill in flat design and their yet unerring handling of the more difficult problems of stone cutting. The halo of the main figure is of surpassing beauty, containing in its outer border representation of aparas or wingless angels floating gracefully with streaming veils. The back of the stèle is covered with figures, one carved in relief, the others delicately raised from the soft gray stone.

Twenty-two small Chinese jades, of the Chou period (eighth century B. C.) form another valuable accession. They are known as tomb-jades and come from a recently-caved-in tomb at Hsin-Cheng, near Cheng-chou. Some are ornaments to be worn on costumes, others dagger handles, others animal carvings; two deer with elaborate antlers are perhaps the most interesting. On most of the jades, with figures, one carved in relief, the others delicately raised from the soft gray stone.

Julius Tannen and Irene Delroy have been added to the cast of "Round the Town."

The matinees of "Hedda Gabler" at the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre will be continued indefinitely Mondays and Fridays.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## The Author of "Le Roi David"

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

Paris, May 9. — The three musical triumphs which Paris witnessed during the past 12 months are unquestionably "Les Noces" by Igor Stravinsky, the "Retable" by Manuel de Falla and "Le Roi David" by Arthur Honegger. I missed the last, which grieves me all the more as I am probably one of the first who heard Arthur Honegger's music and encouraged him in his first efforts. I cannot forget the now already distant day, in 1908, when Arthur Honegger's father sent me his three first songs, on poems of Pierre Quillard, Jean Moréas and Ferdinand Hérold (all of which remained unpublished), and asked me whether I thought his son, then a child, should be encouraged in following a musical career. He asked me at the same time on behalf of young Arthur to recommend him some modern poems that could be set to music.

I was struck with the qualities which were already apparent in these first songs and I manifested my satisfaction to his father, whilst expressing the hope that he would be assisted in his musical vocation. But Arthur Honegger was in no need of encouragement; he was already the embodiment of music itself. From his Germano-Swiss origin and his French education, he has been able to extract the best of both, uniting the fullness and wealth of German music with a sense of measure and of orchestral management essentially French.

## Significance of Success

The result of over 10 years of patient work is that we are now able to see his first public acknowledgement expressed by the really triumphal reception which was given him by a Parisian audience on the occasion of two performances of "Le Roi David" given at the Salle Gaveau. Such a triumph, justified by the admirable qualities of the work as well as by the qualities of execution, is a significant victory, because the Parisian public is not one which, at first, one would believe capable of appreciating a musical work of the oratorio class and exhibiting the serious character of a Biblical subject. There is something in all this which seems calculated to draw the Parisian public, which is too easily reproached with levity, and this shows once more that such a reproach is unjust.

"Yes," said Arthur Honegger, "they have been very kind to me, especially as 'Le Roi David' had been coupled with that magnificent work, Gabriel Fauré's Requiem. I have certainly been very kindly treated, but I have been doing nothing for the last two months; what with rehearsals, performances and invitations there is no time left for work."

It suffices to see Honegger to feel the amount of calm but resolute energy contained in his nature. I remember under what precipitate conditions he wrote in the few months, years ago, "Le Roi David," the parts of which seem nevertheless as if they had been created at leisure. Honegger is, perhaps, the only musician

of our time who can compose to order, like Mozart or Haydn, without the work bearing any indication of it. "I rescored 'Le Roi David' for these performances," he said. "You know that this had been written for a rather quaintly composed orchestra when I made it in Switzerland at the Théâtre du Jorat; but it would have been impossible in a concert hall and I had to recast the orchestration for an ordinary large orchestra; I believe it sounds all right now."

And Honegger spoke of this important creation quite calmly, as if he had been referring to a simple piano piece or to a song. He would be the most modest of the composers of the present day, if it were not for Albert Roussel, but his modesty is not a simple matter of prudence; all he does appears but little to him compared to what he wishes to do and what he feels he can do, and he produces without agitation. Even when he is pressed for time by the necessities of an order, one feels that he never loses his self-control.

Besides, this composer who possesses the sense of great works like "Le Roi David" or of tragic compositions like "Horace Victorieux" or ultra-modern ones like "Pacific" that orchestral piece about locomotives, is a young composer and he has a keen sense of humor. He goes smiling through the anarchy and paradoxes of comrades, as well as through the political activities of this or that group. He is not disturbed by any of these things. Yet he does not keep aloof; he is seen at the advance guard concerts or at those where great masterpieces are played. He takes an interest in what his comrades and friends are doing; he is the first to admire those even whose temperaments are most opposed to his. I spoke to him about the Salzburg Festival for this year because this is a question which I have much at heart.

## The Salzburg Festival

"I am of your opinion," he said, "and I have protested, although not for myself, who have nothing to complain of—my works have been played there during the last years and 'Pacific' for orchestra is being given this year at Prague (it is true that I had suggested 'Horace Victorieux')—but I protested against the refusal to admit certain works. For instance, the Trio by Fauré was refused and there were many other works more interesting to hear than 'Socrate' as representative of French music. I protested against the system adopted by the selection committee, who select from an author works other than those he proposes. As a protest, I shall not go to Salzburg this year, because French music is altogether too inadequately represented."

Although a Swiss, Honegger, who lives in France and went through most of his studies there, looks upon himself as belonging to the French school. Honegger does not remain idle very long and he proved it to me by saying: "The performances of 'Le Roi David' have compelled me to interrupt my incidental music for Shakespeare's 'The Tempest' of which I showed you two pieces a few weeks ago. The Théâtre de l'Odéon has finally decided not to give this piece before next year; I therefore have plenty of time before me, but I shall nevertheless set to work again, because I have obtained permission to perform at concerts very many other works more interesting to hear than 'Socrate' as representative of French music. I protested against the system adopted by the selection committee, who select from an author works other than those he proposes. As a protest, I shall not go to Salzburg this year, because French music is altogether too inadequately represented."



Arthur Honegger

out of it a melodious trifle in which his own genuine taste and expression is in happy contrast to the heartless, but let us hope ephemeral style, that is just at present fashionable."

People who went to concerts in 1924 received full value for the money which they expended on their tickets. The performances of the Philharmonic Society, London, were typical of those given in every music center of the world. The functions were generally divided into two "acts," each containing a symphony. The program offered to its subscribers by the Philharmonic Society, May 10, 1924, contained as much in its first act as the whole of an ordinary orchestral concert given today. It began with Haydn's A major symphony, which was followed by a quintet from Mozart's "Così fan Tutti," a concerto for piano by Hummel, a duet from Rossini's "Riccardo e Zoraida" and an overture by Beethoven. The second act opened with Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, and a duet by Marcello was followed by an entire string quartet by Haydn and a vocal quartet from Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," the program closing with the overture to "Faust" by Spohr.

Rossini was a popular composer in 1824. Not only was he in evidence on all the programs, but he himself provided the town with concerts. It is interesting to remember that the composer of "The Barber of Seville" was a singer as well as musical creator. He presented two subscription concerts, reviewed in the May number of the Harmonicon, and sang in each of them.

The Harmonicon did not think much of the second of the two concerts. "As a whole," wrote its critic, dipping his pen into the criticism, "we never heard a duller concert than this. An 'Ot-tavino on Lord Byron' was sung by Signor Rossini, who certainly did not spare his lungs on the occasion."

There were other concerts of interest. "Master List," said a critic, "had a concert at the Argyle Rooms, where he exhibited talents that astonished all the first professors present, and more than justified the accounts which have, from time to time, appeared of his various and extraordinary powers."

There have always been given to understand that the first quarter of the nineteenth century was an age of great singing—it was the age of Catalani, Garcia, Pasta, Colbran, Grisi, Malbran—those who entertained earnest views in regard to music were by no means happy at the condition of vocal art. While it is true that the singers cultivated their voices to a remarkable degree of perfection, they cultivated their musical understanding scarcely at all. Even in 1824 there were to be heard bitter complaints by reason of the depraved quality of vocal music, in which the singers loaded every air with senseless roulades.

This by a natural transition brings us to the opera. Dramatic music may have cost less to produce a hundred years ago than it costs in 1924, but it was, even then, an expensive entertainment. In 1824 a season at the King's Theater, London, cost £62,000 (\$310,000). It was generally a matter for complaint that directly a foreign artist was approached for a season in London, his price advanced to a fabulous sum. Rossini and his wife, Mme. Colbran, were paid £12,500, but if one of his works was commissioned for the Opera, Rossini asked \$6000 for the rights. Mme. Pasta took \$11,500 for her services and Garcia \$5000. People who subscribed for boxes paid \$1500 for them. In spite of heavy expenses the Impresario of the King's Theater closed his season in 1824 with a profit of £4280.

Considering the poor quality of orchestral wind instruments, many of them desperately out of tune, and the inferior abilities of the men who performed on them—to say nothing of the indifferent playing of stringed instrumentalists—the symphonic music of 1824 would have been a trial to the ears of listeners accustomed to such performances as are heard today. Poor as was the playing of orchestras in concert-rooms, it was worse in the theaters.

The good old days were romantic, to be sure, but there can be no doubt that music-lovers today have every reason to be glad they have their art dispensed to them after a century of progress.

Looking Back at Century-Old Music  
By FELIX BOROWSKI  
II

ONE may gather illuminative information about the state of music in Europe 100 years ago from journals which devoted themselves to the art. In London the most influential of the music papers was the Harmonicon, which had been founded in 1823. The May number of that magazine, in 1824, devoted itself, in addition to a review of various concerts, to articles on Corelli, Salvatore Rosa and Mercadante, and "Remarks of a Lady, still upon the Stage, upon Signor Maestro Rossini, in reply to an article which appeared in the summer of 1822." There was considerable space devoted to the review of new music—Cramer's arrangement of works by Bishop and pieces for flute and for violinello.

"We are glad to observe," wrote the critic, "how much progress that mainly instrumental violinello is making. That the number of dilettanti performers on it is rapidly increasing is apparent from the many works for it which are now publishing."

Evidently the piano music of 1824 was not of a kind which met with the Harmonicon's approval. In considering the qualities of a Romance by Henry Bishop, provided with an introduction by J. E. Cramer, the reviewer wrote that the latter had "produced

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## Hearing "Nerone" by Lithograph

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, May 22. — AT III of Boito's opera, "Nerone," and the Sanctus of Pizetti's requiem mass are musical episodes which I have lately been reading in the published score and which I have been judging, as well as I know how, by the test of the inner ear. It is a kind of concert by soundless radio which I sometimes treat myself to, and which I recommend everybody interested in music to try. There are persons, I am aware, who consider such an effort for an ordinary listener quite unproductive and unprofitable. Once a composer of not a little renown expressed doubt of my being able to comprehend his melody, harmony and rhythm by this abstract process. He wanted me to hear his things actually performed, before I made up my mind about them.

Very well. With his pieces let it be as he wishes. With "Nerone" and the Pizetti mass, however, I shall take the liberty of listening the library-table way. Not to compare small talents and great, did I not once see the Russian musician, Georges Enesco, borrow a partition of Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" symphony, to peruse it at leisure in the room of his hotel, and did I not hear him a couple of days later conduct the work in a remarkable manner from memory? "A little time," said he to me after the performance of a classic symphony in my head. "Surely, what a master can do so easily, anybody else may at least attempt. Wherefore, again, I advise all who take delight in the sonority of voices and instruments to do, now and then, as I have been doing with a couple of comparatively short passages of not too difficult Italian music, and attune their sensibilities to a page of printed notes."

Two Numbers on the Program  
One thing in regard to a lithograph concert strikes me as rather necessary; and that is, that it be not too long. Two numbers only, therefore, on the present program: From the opera, a scene which, at Milan, during the first presentation at the Scala, was particularly successful; and from the mass, a number which musicians of fine discernment expressed an especial liking for, on hearing the performance by the Schola Cantorum in Carnegie Hall some weeks ago.

Now Boito's "Nerone" is described as being an extraordinarily spectacular work, even surpassing his "Mefistofele" in pictorial elaboration. Indeed, report goes that it will be taken around the world under the auspices of producing syndicates, instead of under those of old-line opera companies. According to ideas advanced just now at the United States, to name one country, as a theatrical piece on extended run, rather than as a work added to the regular repertoire and given a half-dozen scattering representations in New York and another half-dozen in Chicago, in turn with "Faust," "Aida," "Meistersinger," and what not.

Spectacular, if you please; and yet I for one never read more subdued and unpretentious measures from the pen of any composer than I come upon in Act III, or what is called the garden scene of "Nerone." For many years the public has waited to know just what the musical content of "Nerone" was. Time enough, truly, since the enterprise began to be mentioned, for everybody to make a guess. And of all conjectures, what could be more obvious of "Nerone," than that, inasmuch as the composing of it started practically with the completion of "Mefistofele," should in some important points resemble that work?

And such is the case. The music of the garden scene is, to my hearing, of the same type and quality as that of

the famous Classic Night scene in the older opera. In the present instance, the composer's concern is to evoke a mood of Christian sentiment; in the former one, to induce an atmosphere of pagan intellectuality. He manages to indicate them both in terms of that humanism, that interest in the past for the sake of the present, which Italian artists, whether of literature, painting or music, possess as their peculiar secret.

Here, then, we have, if I mistake not, the period of the Roman emperors and their machinations, or better say, that of the early Christians and their aspirations, pictured by Boito in the musical language of his own time and place; and somehow we find the thing done precisely right. Of his own time and place; that is to say, of the seventies, eighties and nineties in northern Italy. How long, anyway, has it been since the fine choral movement, embellished with solo parts, which opens the garden scene was written? It could conceivably have been sketched long before Mascagni introduced verismo into the opera world with his "Cavalleria Rusticana." The decorative portions of the second half of the scene, on the other hand, might have been touched up after Puccini came along and beguiled us with the impassioned ariosos of "Tosca."

Pizetti's Sanctus  
To consider the other item of the schedule, the Sanctus from Pizetti's Mass is an example of music written in the nineteen-twenties to be sung in the nineteen-twenties. It possesses, accordingly, a freshness that Boito's music, kept so long in the drawer, wants. It displays a richness of texture unknown to vocal composition in Boito's time, only yesterday though that time was. It differs, of course, from Boito's in purpose, being music of meditation and not of description; but it has in common with Boito's the traits of simple style and direct structure.

Somebody says: "Yes, all great art is simple." A doubtful generalization. For can anything be more beautiful than the first movement of the Brahms symphony in C minor, and at the same time more abstruse in style and involved in structure?

The Mass of Pizetti, as I recall the whole work from the performance with Kurt Schindler directing, is graceful in contour and glowing in color. Melodies mobile almost to restlessness and harmonies rich almost to saturation. As I read the Sanctus from the book, 13 pages of folio score for a choir of women and two choirs of men, I wonder how a composer can have dared to hope for such unusual effects from such common means. I marvel that so small a layout of chords should yield so varied a scheme of sonority. And mere analytical process fails to furnish answer to my questionings. My only way out just now, is to surmise that Pizetti may be one of the men of the modern Italian school who has independence of method and originality of idea.

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## WEEK'S REVIEW OF CHIEF EVENTS IN BRITISH FINANCE

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Indiana has reduced the price of gasoline at filling stations 1 cent a gallon, to 19 cents in Chicago, meeting the cut by Texas Company and other independents.

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35	51	7	Hanna pf . . . . .	100	59
33%	52%	3	Hayes Wheel . . . . .	4400	35
44%	33%	4	Hartman . . . . .	3600	35

42	88% - 2%	55%	85%	8	Southern
29	89	86%	31%	8	Southern
32%	38 + 1%	72%	64%	8	Southern
33%	35% + 1%	18%	9	..	Spicer C

n Pacine ...	1700	91%	84	96% + 1%	41
n Ry .....	18600	84½	53½	84	94
n Rypf ...	1500	71%	71	71% — %	23
o .....	600	10	9½	9½ ...	109

22 1/2	..	U S Rubber .....	46300	37 1/2
67 1/2	8	U S Rubber 1st pf.	24400	74
18 1/2	..	U S Smelt .....	14600	20 1/2
95	5	U S Steel .....	141300	98 1/2

22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	*Wrigley
67 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 - 2	40	35	2	*Yellow C
20	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ + ...	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	1	*Yellow C
95	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 1	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	5	*Younglot

Co .....	1800	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	4
ab .....	16300	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	1
wn .....	200	63	63	63	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$



## WILLIAMS MAY SPRING SURPRISE

Leads Colleges in Qualifiers for Today's New England College Finals

S. E. L. A. QUALIFIERS	
Williams College	14
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	14
Boston College	11
Amherst College	7
Brown University	7
Holy Cross College	6
Boston University	6
Colby College	4
Bates College	4
University of Maine	4
Northeastern University	4
Wesleyan University	3
Massachusetts Agricultural College	3
University of New Hampshire	3
Connecticut Agricultural College	3
Rhode Island State College	1
University of Vermont	1

With every veteran at the level of his best performance and half a dozen newcomers to championship level, Williams College enters the finals today with 18 men qualified in the preliminary events of the New England intercollegiate Athletics Association track and field championship meet on Tech Field yesterday.

This gives Williams a larger list of qualified competitors than any of its 22 rivals. Boston College and Bowdoin College, the two favorites at the start of the contests, placed 11 men each, but the Maroon and Gold had the distinct advantage of formidable strength in the mile and two-mile runs, events not affected by the preliminaries. Massachusetts Institute of Technology had 14 of its engineers primed for this afternoon, but five of this number are tail-end men in their events whose chances of scoring are not good.

Among the individual stars C. Brooks '24 who is alone upholding the colors of Northeastern University, a newcomer to the college's ranks, easily excels, leading the field in both the shot put and javelin throw and being second in the discus. To add to the significance of his feat, his performance in the javelin throw of 162 ft. 8 in. breaks the existing Association record held by E. O. King '23 of Wesleyan and established last year at 158 ft. 3 in.

C. D. Drew '26 of Amherst is another successful three-event man who won his heat in the 120-yard hurdles, qualified with five men at 5 ft. 9 in. in the high jump, and ranks fourth among the six qualified in the broad jump. Wellington Charles '25, Bowdoin's successor to F. D. Tootell in the weight, is well ahead of all his competitors in the discus throw with 132 ft. 8 in., and only one inch behind Brooks in the shot put. D. F. Jones '25, the Tech's speedster, was content merely to qualify in both his events, the 220-yard dash and the quarter-mile run. Connor of the Lowell Athletic Gymnasium, the score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Williams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amherst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amherst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The dashes show the Purple of Williams very much in evidence, and in the final, C. S. Miller '24 won his heat in the 100-yard dash, while G. E. Gilmer '26 of Amherst led him in the 100-yard dash, L. V. Dodge '24 of the second of the pair of exceptional sprinters wearing the Purple, won his trial in the 100 from J. A. Hoxie '25, the Tech star, and found the lead easy to hold in the longer dash that he dropped his hands at the five yard dash ahead of R. C. Hearn '25 of Colby.

J. A. Taylor '26 took the third heat in the 220, and made a clean sweep of first place in that event for Williams. He also ran second in the 100-yard dash, and in the last trial of the shorter dash, so that a formidable trio of potential point winners will wear the Purple in both sprint events.

The half mile justified the interest it aroused, and indicates an unusual battle for honors today with the N. E. C. A. record in danger if the Tech star, in yesterday's race, Foster '25 of Bowdoin ran in the ruck with L. R. Welch '25 of Boston College, leading unopposed, and apparently without effort, Foster slipped through the field and broke the tape fully 10 yards ahead of W. E. Driscoll '25 of Williams, who followed the Bowdoin flyer, Welch.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES  
First Heat—Won by R. V. Merrick, Boston College; T. P. Coleman, Brown, second; E. W. Rogers, second. Time—1:15.5.  
Second Heat—Won by C. D. Drew, Amherst; J. P. Murphy, Bates, second; H. Littlefield, Bowdoin, third. Time—1:16.5.  
Third Heat—Won by C. R. Rine, Maine; J. C. McKee, Brown, second; J. Taylor, Colby, third. Time—1:16.5.

100-YARD DASH  
First Heat—Won by G. E. Gilmer, Amherst; C. S. Miller, Williams, second. Time—1:04.5.  
Second Heat—Won by L. V. Dodge, Williams; J. A. Hoxie, M. I. T., second; Ellisworth Hatch, Boston University, third. Time—1:04.5.  
Third Heat—Won by J. J. Sullivan, Boston College; Maurice Finn, Boston University, second; G. Joyce, M. I. T., third. Time—1:04.5.

440-YARD RUN  
First Heat—Won by C. H. Archibald, Bates; Frank Jones, Williams, second; G. F. Perkins, Williams, third. Time—5:15.5.  
Second Heat—Won by C. F. Hamilton, Bowdoin; D. O. Mackie, Williams, second; J. J. Kelley, Boston College, third. Time—5:15.5.

220-YARD HURDLES  
First Heat—Won by J. P. Sullivan, Boston College; R. Ambach, M. I. T., second; G. H. Needham, Brown, third. Time—2:35.5.  
Second Heat—Won by H. G. Littlefield, Bowdoin; J. T. Manion, M. I. T., second; R. F. Gunn, New Hampshire, third. Time—2:35.5.

220-YARD DASH  
First Heat—Won by C. S. Miller, Williams; D. F. Jones, M. I. T., second; G. E. Gilmer, Amherst, third. Time—2:25.5.  
Second Heat—Won by L. V. Dodge, Williams; R. C. Hearn, Colby, second; L. Spiffen, Massachusetts, third. Time—2:25.5.

Third Heat—Won by J. A. Taylor, Williams; G. E. Joyce, M. I. T., second; J. W. Tarbell, Bowdoin, third. Time—2:25.5.

880-YARD HAMMER THROW  
First Heat—Won by A. T. Kirley, Boston College; R. L. Corey, Bates, second; J. Mahoney, Boston University, third; Thomas E. J. Fanning, Bowdoin, fifth. Time—1:32.5.

Second Heat—Won by R. J. Foster, Bowdoin; A. E. Duccall, Williams, second; L. R. O'Brien, Boston College, third; Frank Sanella, Bates, fourth; Edward Higgins, Holy Cross, fifth. Time—1:32.5.

16-POUND HAMMER THROW  
C. C. Brooks, Northeastern, 39 ft. 11 in.; Wellington Charles, Bowdoin, 39 ft. 10 in.; R. C. Jackson, Maine, 39 ft. 6 in.; E. L. Baker, Bowdoin, 39 ft. 6 in.; R. L. Wentworth, Colby, 39 ft. 6 in.; J. Talbot, Bowdoin, 39 ft. 11 in., qualified.

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First Heat—Won by C. S. Miller, Williams; D. F. Jones, M. I. T., second; G. E. Gilmer, Amherst, third. Time—1:04.5.  
Second Heat—Won by L. V. Dodge, Williams; J. A. Hoxie, M. I. T., second; Ellisworth Hatch, Boston University, third. Time—1:04.5.

440-YARD RUN  
First Heat—Won by C. H. Archibald, Bates; Frank Jones, Williams, second; G. F. Perkins, Williams, third. Time—5:15.5.  
Second Heat—Won by C. F. Hamilton, Bowdoin; D. O. Mackie, Williams, second; J. J. Kelley, Boston College, third. Time—5:15.5.

220-YARD HURDLES  
First Heat—Won by J. P. Sullivan, Boston College; R. Ambach, M. I. T., second; G. H. Needham, Brown, third. Time—2:35.5.  
Second Heat—Won by H. G. Littlefield, Bowdoin; J. T. Manion, M. I. T., second; R. F. Gunn, New Hampshire, third. Time—2:35.5.

220-YARD DASH  
First Heat—Won by C. S. Miller, Williams; D. F. Jones, M. I. T., second; G. E. Gilmer, Amherst, third. Time—2:25.5.  
Second Heat—Won by L. V. Dodge, Williams; R. C. Hearn, Colby, second; L. Spiffen, Massachusetts, third. Time—2:25.5.

Third Heat—Won by J. A. Taylor, Williams; G. E. Joyce, M. I. T., second; J. W. Tarbell, Bowdoin, third. Time—2:25.5.

880-YARD HAMMER THROW  
First Heat—Won by A. T. Kirley, Boston College; R. L. Corey, Bates, second; J. Mahoney, Boston University, third; Thomas E. J. Fanning, Bowdoin, fifth. Time—1:32.5.

Second Heat—Won by R. J. Foster, Bowdoin; A. E. Duccall, Williams, second; L. R. O'Brien, Boston College, third; Frank Sanella, Bates, fourth; Edward Higgins, Holy Cross, fifth. Time—1:32.5.

16-POUND HAMMER THROW  
C. C. Brooks, Northeastern, 39 ft. 11 in.; Wellington Charles, Bowdoin, 39 ft. 10 in.; R. C. Jackson, Maine, 39 ft. 6 in.; E. L. Baker, Bowdoin, 39 ft. 6 in.; R. L. Wentworth, Colby, 39 ft. 6 in.; J. Talbot, Bowdoin, 39 ft. 11 in., qualified.

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## MIDWEST OLYMPIC TRYOUTS MAY 29

Six Events to Be Completed on the First Day at Stadium Field, Lawrence, Kan.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP	
Wentworth, Colby, 193 ft. 7 in.; O. W. Hill, Amherst, 193 ft. 7 in.; J. B. Wollman, Wesleyan, 193 ft. 7 in.; C. R. Greene, M. I. T., 193 ft. 7 in., qualified.	

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Second Heat—Won by L. V. Dodge, Williams; J. A. Hoxie, M. I. T., second; Ellisworth Hatch, Boston University, third. Time











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SENGEL MOTOR CO.  
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Highest quality workmanship and service

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Everything new and prices right.  
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GENERAL MACHINE REPAIRS AND  
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EVERYTHING MUSICAL  
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507 Central Avenue

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CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES

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MY PRICES ARE LESS  
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We Solicit Your Patronage  
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This Great Store is now filled to overflowing with merchandise reflecting every touch of Fashion for the Summer Outfit.

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Always the merchandise at the right time.  
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Distributors of pure distilled water.  
ICE  
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For Women and Misses  
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IS FOR SALE IN MUSKOGEE, OKLA., on the following news stands: Curio Shop, 480 W. Broadway; The Severn Hotel, 8th and Wall St.; Hotel Muskogee, 20 West Broadway.

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Homemade Candies, Cold Drinks too!  
Fresh fruit a specialty here for you at  
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"All One the World"  
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223 W. OKMULGEE PH. 3230

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## OKLAHOMA

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The Parcel Post service will bring these large  
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PRICES REASONABLE  
Send us a trial order.

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Prevailing Fashions—  
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**CORRECT SHOES FOR ALL**  
OCCASIONS  
CORRECTLY FITTED  
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GROCERY AND MARKET  
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Vegetables  
The Store of Quality, Service, Price  
Same Old Courteous Clerks  
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"Where Price and Quality Meet"  
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On Main at Fourth  
TULSA, OKLA.

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Children's Wear  
"Responsible to you for all we sell."  
TULSA, OKLA.

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IS FOR SALE IN TULSA, OKLA., on the following news stands: H. G. Cohen, 314 So. Main St.; 222 So. Main St.; Sam Miller, 8th and Boulder Sts.; Sand Springs Station, Main and Archer Sts.

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"SADDEN SERVICE"  
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Beautiful STOCKING THAT WEAR, for the entire family (no seconds).  
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BOOKS, STATIONERY, GREETING CARDS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.  
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28 EAST 5TH STREET  
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## OKLAHOMA

## Tulsa

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CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN  
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SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, HATS, FURS

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IS FOR SALE IN KNOXVILLE, TENN., on the following news stand: L. Beller, 238 W. Clack St., opposite Post Office.

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Compliments of  
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**WAILES & BOOTH**  
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FRESH MEATS  
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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS  
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Risks Placed Anywhere in United States

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## TEXAS

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"Ends the quest for the best"  
**SCHEPPS CAKES**  
The end of a perfect meal.  
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PRICES MOST MODERATE  
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Women's and Misses' Exclusive Outerwear  
Moderately Priced  
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Hats for discriminating women designed by artist.

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## TEXAS

## Dallas

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"Keep you on Best. Save your car."  
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THE HOUSE OF QUALITY  
Everything for Women and Children  
Dry Goods, Fabrics Goods  
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We appreciate your business

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The laundry for the family. No marks on fast work of washing apparel. Send us your best. Phone Y 3004

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Satisfaction Guaranteed on All Work  
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SCIENTIFIC  
CLEANERS AND DYERS  
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A Large Retail Dry Goods House in the South  
Everything for personal wear of men, women, child. House furnishings, furniture, rugs, draperies. Prices that tell on goods that sell.

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We can furnish all available locations in the 100% district of every city in the southwest.  
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GUARANTEE QUALITY AND SERVICE  
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Depositor's Guaranty Fund Bank  
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4% Interest on Savings Accounts  
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Guaranteed Coal for Every Use

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Family Laundry and Dry Cleaning  
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Pure Food Products at Right Prices.  
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AMALIE MOTOR OILS  
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First Grade Material and Workmanship  
Children's New Shoes  
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EASTMAN DEALERS

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Where Feminine Fort Worth Ends her ways  
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SEND IT TO  
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## TEXAS

## Fort Worth

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Coats—Suits—Dresses  
REDUCED

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A WARD WAVE MEANS PERMANENT SATISFACTION  
Originators of the NATURAL WAVE effect

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Complete Homefurnishings  
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"Fixture Studio"  
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For Everything  
in House Furnishings  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
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Phone  
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Fur Storage at Reasonable Rates.

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
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We select your choice at lowest prices.  
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COMMERCIAL STATIONERS  
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**"FAMILY SERVICE"**  
NATATORIUM LAUNDRY  
LAMAR 176

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## THE HOME FORUM

A Half Hour With Michael,  
Lord of Montaigne

I HAVE been reading Montaigne, which is not to me an easy-going pleasure, but rather a mental exercise with rewarding results by way of wise observation of human life and shrewd reflection on the ancient literature available for a gentleman's library in the sixteenth century. If I read Montaigne often, I dare say I would read him easier; no man, I imagine, has sought to be plainer with a pen—but time has partially outdistanced his vocabulary, and if, on the one hand, there has come into his pages a certain quaintness that I happen to relish, there has also come the necessity of concentrated attention, with occasional trips to the glossary. Andrew Lang—who said of Montaigne, "He is a man's author, not a woman's; a tired man's not a fresh man's. We all come to him late indeed, but at last, and rest in his paneled library"—no doubt read him more easily than I do; and Lang's inclusive "we" represents after all a small circle.

But Montaigne, for all the quaintness and difficulty that time has imparted to him, was not exclusively of his own century. It is as true now as it was then that "every one may play the jester, and represent an honest man upon the stage; but within, and in bosom, where all things are lawful, where all is concealed; to keep a due rule and formal decorum, that's the point." I must needs think a bit to realize that while my deeds, which are then only my thoughts, are actually "in bosom" they can neither break laws nor incur legal penalties, yet for my own self-respect are quite as important as if my "bosom" had a door or window for the policeman to enter.

"And it was a worthy saying of Julius Drusus," continues Montaigne, "to those workmen, which for three thousand crowns, offered so to reform his house, that his neighbours should no more over look into it. I will give you also thousand (said he) and contrive it so, that on all sides every man may look into it." I admit that I do not want my house in a literal sense so constructed that my neighbors may look into it; but in a figurative sense it would be well indeed if we all lived in such houses. I do not know who Julius Drusus was, but he seems to have had the right idea of being right with oneself.

It is this ideal of being right with oneself that makes the father of the essay (as he has been called) so honest a student of his own nature and behavior; and his realization that the approbation of the world in general is less important to the individual content than that of individual conscience is perhaps the trait which led Andrew Lang to call him an author for those who have experienced and observed

much of the puzzling inconsistency of human relationships. Many have grown tired in that contemplation, to whom Montaigne says in the dignified phraseology of his time: "There is truly I wot not what kind of congratulation, of well doing, which rejoiceth in our selves, and a generous jollitie, that accompanieth a good conscience." Yet to have a good conscience, "which natural joy is a great benefit unto us; and the only payment never faileth us," is a sturdy business.

"When any of my friends come to



"The Dark Sail." From a Woodcut by Edith Pijpers

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## Wild Daffodils

It was on a day when "the great-vaned angel March" stood quietly in our valley with folded wings, listening for April's coming; that Ariel, the sprite, and the young archangel Michael, and I found the daffodil field. Halfway down a steep hill we came upon the little church of Llanddelfiniol standing high on a knoll above a small ravine. Its striking semicircular apse looks out over tall beech and oak and elm which tower above Carrog stream; their budding branches hang in long sweeping lines across the water which flows between sloping banks and under a stone arch bridge down to the valley below.

The village children were gathered in the road at their school door. They were playing with daffodil balls. "Oh! where do the daffodils grow?" we cried, "have you left a few for us?" They were eager to point the way. "Over there in the field. There's plenty left," with smiles and reassuring nods. We crossed the bridge and walked on, searching the banks and meadows for the first sign of the wonder—a field of wild daffodils. Then peering over a high hedge of bare black-thorn, suddenly we saw them. Seven great oaks were guardians of the golden treasure. In the grass under their outstretched arms the flowers were scattered like stars in the heavens.

Michael, with sapphire eyes aglow, brought his gatherings that my bunch might grow more quickly; Ariel, his fair face happily intent on the fragrant work, picked with care and perseverance, counting each flower as he added to his handful. Beyond the meadow, with its oak guarded treasure an old orchard lies at the foot of a wooded hill. Here the daffodils grow thickest under aged fruit trees whose gnarled boughs are weighted with a garment of long gray lichen. Along the south side of the orchard runs a clear stream, dancing and tumbling down little waterfalls, bubbling over moss-green stones, the water like transparent amber, the color of its peaty bed.

Under an old pear tree a small stone shelter has been built over a spring from which a tiny streamlet flows to lose itself in a shady bank which was still white with snowdrops. Here in the orchard the spring water had kept their roots so fresh that they were in perfect flower; higher up stream they must have bloomed in profusion only a few days before, for there were dense clumps of them with withered petals on the wooden slopes. Above them in the high tops of the beeches the rooks were busy building their huge, untidy nests.

Ariel continued to pick daffodils. Michael sat down beside me on the grass. As we started on our voyage of discovery that morning he had related to me a happening of the day before. "I saw the heavens opened," he said. "It was a big round opening in the clouds and there were two heavens. One was the highest. And a short time since as we stood one day on the cliffs and watched the afternoon sun illumine a wide road of shimmering gold across the sea, Ariel had said to me in a matter-of-fact way, 'Now I know where the stars go to sleep in the daytime.'"

As we sat among the daffodils drinking in their loveliness the child thoughts came to me. It seemed that the stars were blossoming on earth, and for a brief moment I too saw the heavens opened.

A RECENT exhibition of woodcuts by Edith Pijpers was of more than ordinary interest, as it showed the work of an artist of first-class ability unknown until then. Edith Pijpers has not only demonstrated her mastery of the craft of woodcutting, but also knows how to establish a nuance of colors without sacrificing the firmness of the contour-lines. Her landscapes and seas, her trees and flowers, have the particular charm of springing from a deeply felt emotion of beauty.

## Reward

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
I could not thank the stranger  
Who passed me on the street  
And saved my soul from danger  
Just since we chanced to meet.  
Only for the beauty  
Of his high look  
My heart remembered duty  
And the safe turning foot.  
Not to be ungrateful  
I have sent his way  
A heaped, magic grateful  
Of thankfulness, today.  
If, perchance, he have need  
If he seem to fast,  
May his inward hunger feed  
On these fruits at last.  
When his vision reaches  
My unexpected gift,  
Pomegranates, peaches  
From it he will lift.  
He knew not my peril  
Or that my thanks came soon,  
But he will feast on beryl  
And the pale, gold moon.  
Isabel Fliske Conant.

## Walking, in Fancy

This morning I took a little walk in my mind. I needed to. Round the corner of Mount Vernon Street, along the mud and noise and commerce of Charles Street, not forgetting the colors of shrimp and mackerel in the fish-shop window, the glamorous row of English primroses (each in an insulting pot) at my little friend the Jew florist's, or the groups of belated breakfasters still browsing over their newspapers at the Kitchen—never without a slight and blessed aroma of literariness about them—the antiques, including the perennial full-rigged ship, next door. Then through the silent peace of the Garden, its boundary tree-tops and church-spires; on up the opulent miscellany of Boylston Street. At last, rounding Copley Square—the only use the majority of citizens ever make of it—I lingered doubtfully on its sun-dry corners and finally ran to cover in the public library, that refuge of the illiterate.

That, of course, brought me promptly back here to my own book-strewn room, where, without the accompanying fragrance of old clothes, I could turn over favorite magazines. But—the air of the room seemed unspeakably fresher! I had been to town, and, barring shops, had seen all in a single day, that one usually sees in a week. I had taken care to savor the streets liberally with trucks and trolleys, had inhaled a just amount of gasoline, smoke, and dust; and the expedition seemed to me complete. With what complacency could I now watch the poetry of the falling rain across the woodlands; how priceless were mere air, and quiet, and the far horizons of my mountain world—Anne Bosworth Greene, in "The Lone Willer."

The Grace of Whistler's  
Prose

Search as one may, it is no easy task to find an awkward or ill-expressed line in Whistler's charming essays. The love of rhythm and of the flowing line so evident in his pictures, is apparent in his writings, and even in the acrimonious letters to press and critics the poetic trend persists. But it is in the artist's delightful and invaluable lecture on art, called "Ten O'Clock," evidently written at the eleventh hour, that we find his most poetic prose. Indeed, the entire article is a poem, and hardly needs the linear spacing of a "Modern" to bring out the singing quality of the language.

The sun blazes.  
The wind blows from the East.  
The sky is bereft of cloud,  
And without,  
All is of iron.  
The windows  
Of the Crystal Palace  
Are seen from all points of London.  
The holiday-maker rejoices  
In the glorious day.  
And the painter  
Turns aside to shut his eyes.

Again, these lines, which might have been called "The Artist":  
He does not confine himself  
To purposeless copying, without  
thought,  
Each blade of grass  
As commended by the inconsequent,  
But, in the long curve of the narrow  
leaf,  
Corrected by the straight tall stem  
He learns how grace is wedded to  
dignity.

How strength enhances sweetness,  
That elegance shall be the result.  
In the citron wing of the pale butterfly.  
With its dainty spots of orange,  
He sees before him the stately halls  
Of fair gold.  
With their slender saffron pillars,  
And is taught how the delicate drawing  
lingers upon the walls  
Shall be traced in tender tones of  
ornament.  
And repeated by the base in notes of  
graver hue.

In all that is dainty and lovable he  
finds  
Hints for his own combinations,  
And thus is Nature ever his resource  
And always at his service, and to him  
Is naught refused.

For sheer beauty of description  
what could be more lovely and of  
more poetic insight than the passage  
in which the artist describes the magi-  
cal transition at eventide of a grimy,  
unalluring city into a fairy-  
land of softened lights and outlines?  
Have we not watched the same en-  
chantment worked for us in other  
cities, wherever rivers and seaports  
are and commerce has stamped its im-  
print, the world over? Indeed, while  
these lines are being written, the  
writer sits in a studio high above the  
East River, looking out from Brook-  
lyn Heights upon the same wonder, as  
the evening lights appear, and the  
workaday smoke of manufacture and  
harbor traffic clears away and reveals  
the subdued outlines of New York's  
"campanili" across the river. Those  
two great friends and admirers of  
Whistler, the Pennells, Joseph and

## Satisfaction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DICTIONARY gives this definition of satisfaction: "Settlement of a claim or demand; discharge of an obligation." Satisfaction thus comes through the activity which operates to meet a demand. That this may be done, it is necessary to understand both the demand and the process of activity whereby it may be met.

A receptive study of the Bible reveals God's goodness to man. "My people shall be satisfied with my goodness, saith the Lord," we read in Jeremiah. Hence, men can have no need for which there is not a God-given supply. Health, intelligence, employment, confidence,—whatever their need may be under any condition, it is constantly being supplied by the loving creator. Yet to one suffering from lack of any good thing, God's goodness may not seem accessible. It is removed also from those who labor for material possessions alone, from those who indulge in idleness, dishonesty, resentment, revenge, intemperance, because such things are not of God. No law of His supports them. They have only the seeming support of the falsity which parades as truth. Dishonesty claims to give something more than one had before. Revenge claims to give satisfaction; intemperance, to give pleasure. All wrong impulses claim to give satisfaction in some way; but they do not. Such seem real when believed in and indulged; but when one understands the truth about God and man, he knows these claims to be false, a fact which is proved in that they end in shame and suffering.

A summary of God's demands was given by Christ Jesus when he called upon men to love God supremely, and "thy neighbor as thyself." God's demand on man being that he reflect Love, man's satisfaction comes through loving. It is love for God and love for man, as God made him, which destroys the illusions of sickness and sin. Jesus never ceased loving. His life shows that man receives everything from God, and that the work of men is to glorify God by giving. So doing, they receive more, that they may continue to give. This is so different from the world's accepted standard that the so-called human mind is slow to believe it, and afraid to practice it—afraid, perhaps, that it will not get a living. God, however, supplies all needs in the same harmonious way that He governs the entire universe.

To yield to God's government brings an individual's needs directly under the activity of divine law, whereby they

are supplied. Did not Jesus' manner of living show this to be true? Were not his needs always met? Did he not give healing to the sick, comfort to the sorrowing, instruction to the ignorant, food to the hungry? And thereby he was satisfied! He loved sufficiently to heal the ear of a servant who was taking part in his capture before the crucifixion; he planned for his mother's welfare when he was on the cross; and he prayed for those who were actually trying to destroy him. His love conquered even death. Are not those who are gaining true satisfaction the ones who desire, seek, gain, and apply the true understanding of God and man, then give again and gain more understanding whereby they may have still more to give? What satisfaction Peter must have experienced in his gift to the lame man! "Silver and gold have I none," he said; "but such as I have give I thee." And immediately the man's feet and ankle bones received strength.

On page 182 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says: "The demands of God appeal to thought only." Then they must be right thoughts, because God is perfect Mind. When tempted to believe in sin in one's self or another, let us wait, think of man as God made him,—wholly good,—then act accordingly. When the pleasure seeker who believes that tobacco or liquor gives satisfaction gains the comfort which comes through the true understanding of God and man, he finds that which satisfies so completely that he loses all desire for the other.

Nothing is lost when that which is gained satisfies fully. When tempted to think about disease, may we remember that in God's creation there are no material health laws, no disease, no evil. To begin thus to know the truth is to begin at once to protect ourselves, and to destroy the beliefs of evil and sickness; and when these are destroyed, the outward manifestation will disappear, because sinful and diseased beliefs alone cause and perpetuate disease. In proportion as this is done, God's goodness and man's perfection become apparent.

The following rule that brings satisfaction is given by Mrs. Eddy in her message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 17): "Happiness consists in being and in doing good; only what God gives, and what we give ourselves and others through His tenure, confers happiness; conscious worth satisfies the hungry heart, and nothing else can."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1924

## EDITORIALS

THE resolutions denouncing war presented to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference yesterday, after mature consideration and debate in the special committee, are thoroughly expressive of the highest type of Christian and patriotic sentiment upon this subject. The representatives of this great and influential church—the largest Protestant denomination in the United States of America—have firmly set themselves against the doctrines of the extreme pacifists, and have announced a code which it seems to us every right-minded person, whatever his religious belief or whatever his racial affiliations, can heartily accept. In saying this the Monitor does not desire to be understood as criticizing in the slightest degree that large element in the Methodist and other churches which sees in the outlawry of war, or in personal pledges to refuse to participate in war under any conditions, the way to meet that ever-present and world-wide peril.

But we do not believe that the point of view of these extremists is a practical one. We do not believe, furthermore, that to set up as the ideal of American citizenship such persons as Grover Bergdoll is in any degree advancing the cause of good government or of the elevation of individual character. We can denounce war as being needless, cruel, criminal in fact, but there may be times at which it will be forced upon the Nation. Like crime it is a form of disease, but in the present state of the human mind there must be steps taken to protect the Nation against it, as the individual takes steps to protect himself against disease and sin.

It is a matter worthy of emphasis that those who drew the resolutions for the approval of the Methodist Conference recognized the fact that the first protection against war was mental, was the inculcation in the national mind of the will to peace; and that with this determination that the mind of the people should be educated toward the maintenance of peace goes hand in hand the determination that the Nation, furthermore, should by material precautions prepare itself for defense in case a war should be thrust upon it. We think that the essence of the resolutions presented at Springfield is to be found in the following paragraphs:

We set ourselves to create the will to peace. We recommend that a prayer for peace be prepared and used at every communion service. Through its educational program our church must mold the present youth of all races into a peace-loving generation. We shall launch an aggressive campaign to teach the nature, causes and consequences of war. The glorification of war must end.

We set ourselves to create the conditions for peace. Selfish nationalism, economic imperialism and militarism must cease. The establishment of the principle that conscription of wealth and labor must be the counterpart of any future conscription of human life will be a powerful deterrent against war.

As great odium must be put upon the war profiteer as was ever put upon the slacker. The protection of special privileges secured by investors in foreign lands has too often imperiled the peace of nations. This source of danger must be prevented. The rights of the smallest nation must be held as sacred as those of the strongest. We hold the cause of peace dearer than party allegiance, and we shall tolerate no dilatory or evasive attitudes on the part of those who represent us.

We set ourselves to create organization for peace. Grateful to our Government for its leadership in the movement toward reduction of armaments and the promotion of tribunals for international arbitration, we insist upon a more decided and aggressive policy in these directions.

We urge our President to summon another conference of the nations for the more drastic reduction of armaments. We demand the immediate entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice. The participation of the United States in a league of nations will receive our active support. We shall elect men to public office pledged to secure these ends. The ballot and other direct processes of democracy must now be employed in securing a warless world.

The Christian Science Monitor is naturally gratified that the suggestion which it has urged so strongly upon the Nation, of making war the more hateful by eliminating from it all possible individual profit and by equalizing as nearly as possible all forms of individual sacrifices, should have been accepted by this great gathering as an essential part of any program for the maintenance of peace. We also applaud the wise leadership which has led this conference to go further, and to recognize the fact that with the will to peace, and with the determination to equalize sacrifices, must be combined the more material methods of the creation of tribunals for international arbitration, the maintenance, but reduction, of armaments, the participation by the United States of America in the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the ultimate entrance of that Nation upon some form of a league of nations.

These resolutions proceed from a conference of a single church. Is there any reason why they should not form a part of the program of all churches, and of all public spirited bodies? If there shall be substantial unity among the God-fearing and peace-loving people of the United States in support of a single program for the overthrow of the war spirit and for the maintenance of international harmony, that program will infallibly be reflected in legislation. The power of such organized public sentiment would be irresistible.

And it is furthermore to be kept in mind that among peoples of other nations—the peoples, as distinct from the governing classes—the desire for peace is as earnest, as all-pervading, as insistent as it is in the United States. The American people have suffered less from war than any other civilized nation. Relatively slight as their suffering has been, it has made them substantially a unit in the determination that wars shall end. They are prone to look across the ocean at the distressed state of Europe and to conceive from a superficial view of the situation there the mistaken idea that European peoples are ready for another conflict. Nothing could be more false.

France itself, which for ulterior purposes many publicists are apt to describe as a militarist nation, is more than war-weary. Its people are determined that never again shall the experience of the four years following 1914 be incurred by their children. If their method of

guarding against this occurrence seems to savor of militarism to those unable to comprehend precisely the problem before the French, such educational work as that suggested by the Methodists of the United States will go far toward correcting the error.

We believe that the resolutions adopted by the Springfield conference may be made a trumpet blast against war, which can be re-echoed from every civilized land in the whole world.

DESPITE the acceptance by the League of Nations of the report of the Memel Commission, headed by a former American Assistant Secretary of State, Norman H. Davis, a serious threat to peace in northern Europe still exists in the failure of Poland and Lithuania to agree about the possession of the two cities Memel and Vilna. The former of these two is an important port and the latter a railroad center of high strategic value. Poland has never acquiesced in the League's Memel decision, and has recently appealed to the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris; and, similarly, the Lithuanians have not renounced their claims to Vilna, their ancient capital. A *de facto* state of war still exists between the two states, and under certain circumstances open hostilities may once more break out.

This tension brings out two deep defects in the organized relations between the big powers, which may be corrected in the near future. The first of these is the conflict in authority between the League and the Conference of Ambassadors, and the second is the unbalanced foundation of the League, due to the absence of two of the great powers, Germany and Russia.

When the Conference of Ambassadors found itself unable to settle the port problem at Memel and referred it to the League, did it thereby divest itself of jurisdiction in favor of the League? The question is important, because the letter of protest sent a short while ago by the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Maurice Zamoyski, to the chairman of the Ambassadors' Conference invokes a previous decision by the conference as the basis of the Polish complaint. Is the League a higher tribunal, or not? The same conflict arose last fall when the Italians occupied Corfu. Who had authority to intervene? The League or the Conference? It is exactly a confusion like that which may prevent the friends of peace from staving off a war. Mr. Asquith has said that the Conference of Ambassadors ought never to be heard from again, and it should be remembered that its authority is based, not on the free consent by the nations, but on military supremacy.

The weakness of the League's Memel decision is due to the lack of support from either Russia, Germany or Poland, the three largest states directly concerned. The first two powers were not even consulted, and is it not just as absurd for the body at Geneva to say what should be done at Memel without the approval of any neighboring power, except Lithuania, as it would be for it to attempt to settle some differences between the United States and Mexico without hearing from either party to the dispute? To have practical value the rulings of the League must be based on the consent of the principal parties directly interested. There is still too much of the Versailles animosity in the League.

Socialist statesmen, such as Ramsay MacDonald and Hjalmar Branting, who is still a member of the Council, understand this weakness and continue to insist that in order to be effective, the League must, first of all, be universal in its membership, and if it is to restore peace in Europe, as Mr. MacDonald hopes, it must include both Germany and Russia, giving them seats on the Council. Toward this goal Mr. MacDonald has repeatedly announced that he is working, and he is almost certain to make important moves before the next Assembly in September. The outcome of the French elections has aided him considerably. When all the big powers in Europe agree to something, such danger spots as Memel and Vilna will be less important.

IT WAS suggested by a speaker at the recent convention of the American Booksellers' Association that publishers would do well to bring out their more romantic books in the spring, when people would turn more naturally to romance than at any other season.

In the spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast;

In the spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest;

In the spring a livelier iris changes on the burnish'd dove;

In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

The speaker may have quoted the poet; unquestionably the poet, in that he helped to make popular a debatable notion, influenced the speaker. But anybody familiar with the minds and methods of book publishers may believe that this matter has already been seriously considered by thoughtful men, and that if books of romance are published at all seasons, it is because romance is always seasonable.

It would be difficult also to determine the amount of romance necessary for a special spring brand of novel. In most fiction for general consumption it is a necessary ingredient. One author uses a pinch, another a heaping tablespoonful. Humanity in general evidently likes some romance in a novel, but individual tastes vary as to the amount. Polly Honeycombe, two centuries ago, thought that "a novel is the only thing to teach a girl life, and the way of the world, and elegant fancies, and love to the end of the chapter," and Polly, no doubt, might still stand for a considerable number of novel readers. The grief of publishers is that one Polly does not necessarily enjoy the same novel as another.

Publishers rely a good deal on this ingredient, yet it not infrequently happens that the best efforts of author and publisher to produce a novel turn out what many readers can only declare a dull book, such a book, in fact, as an-

## The Memel and Vilna Deadlock

## Businesslike Methods for Musicians

other speaker at the convention would consume with fire. He would, said this incendiary gentleman, burn all the dull books in libraries and bookstores even if he had to burn the libraries and bookstores to do it. Dull books, he said, do more harm than good and practically destroy the reading instinct. Having burnt the libraries and bookstores he would presumably seek the enactment of laws to prevent publishers from publishing any more dull books, which would certainly be a great benefit to a business that exists and flourishes by the cultivation of the "reading instinct."

Yet in this matter publishers are obviously innocent of intention. If there is such a thing as a "reading instinct"—and this may be doubted, considering how short a time it is, comparatively, since the invention of the printing press and how long a time it was during which normal human beings had no desire to read—no publisher has ever sought to discourage it by bringing out a dull book. The opinion of the incendiary gentleman is not a definition of dullness. Shakespeare is dull reading to some readers. After the libraries and bookstores had been destroyed, the new laws enacted, and the machinery for their enforcement devised, it would be only a short time before somebody would quite legally publish a book that the incendiary gentleman would find dull, and there would be other readers to agree with him.

It is just as well that it is so. There are more authors, more publishers, a greater variety of intellects and enjoyments, a more interesting pattern of life.

BUSINESSLIKE methods will be the rule with concert performers from the very start of their careers, if advice given by William J. Henderson

at a meeting of the City Music League in New York is followed. No more debuts figuring, say, \$750 expense and \$25 receipts, or thirty to one against the person making the venture, under the scheme of things approved by him. Shop words were Mr. Henderson's vocabulary, and commercial phrases his rhetoric. He described the league as a clearing-house, where the demands of all parties to musical transactions—students, teachers, players, singers and box-office directors—are assembled and disposed of in orderly banking fashion. By way of explaining his position, this long-practiced arbiter of public taste gave voice to the dictum that music on a good financial basis means music on a good artistic basis.

On the soundness of his generalizations, he would probably find nobody to dispute him in the wide world. In fact, he merely recommended what has been the commonplace of conversation in concert-hall lobbies for a long time. But he would hardly have kept up his character of critic, unless he had carried his observations beyond the realm of dollars and cents. He seems to have done so, too, in a brief remark, which, report indicates, puzzled his audience exceedingly. "I never," he observed, "go to the opera, if I can help it." Or equivalent words; and not another syllable on the topic. Everybody was left to elucidate for himself.

Now if there is one institution more than another in New York that is reputed to have come up to all the requirements set forth by Mr. Henderson as to music and money, it is the opera. For the opera is supposed, on the one hand, to pay for itself completely. It is accepted, on the other hand, as one of the first artistic organizations of the times. Moreover, it would have to be admitted, in any candid examination of the matter, to have reached its high standing owing not a little to Mr. Henderson's many years of ministrations as reviewer.

Beginners have one of their most enthusiastic and encouraging listeners in Mr. Henderson, as the evidence of his articles proves. But according to the lesson of his address to the league gathering, they may scarcely fancy themselves to have brought things to the right pass, until they have turned deficit into profit. Nor may they, furthermore, until they have called forth the high, if cryptic, praise that he bestowed on the opera: which could be presumed to run in such terms as: "I never attend a debut, if I can help it."

## Editorial Notes

WHAT Harry S. Warner, general secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, recently told the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, namely, that such drinking as exists in American colleges is "spectacular and exceptional and done in the spirit of adventure," might be applied to a far larger territory than simply the educational institutions of the United States. Despite the reports which some Americans, when they travel to Europe, circulate, regarding the alleged lawlessness in their country in this connection, the fact remains that the great majority of American citizens are behind the law and are gladly conforming to its mandates. Propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding, the general moral tone of the cities in the United States has improved considerably since the dry régime was instituted.

Those who appreciate the hold which Samuel Pepys has exercised over his readers during the last century will welcome the information that Impington Hall, near Cambridge, England, the house of which he often wrote, has recently been extensively restored, a fact which assures the maintenance and preservation for years to come of this link with the diarist. Samuel, it may be recalled, passed many happy days at Impington, although the calls on his time were so numerous that his cousin Roger had to be "mighty importunate" whenever he sent him an invitation, to insure that he would accept it.

Now that the veterans have pushed their bonus bill through Congress it is not possible that Boston, and other cities, may be spared the recurrent nuisance of "poppy day."

## The Christian Science Pavilion at Wembley

LONDON, May 12 (Special Correspondence)—"That," said the driver of the sight-seeing car, pointing a way to the right, "that is the religious section. Over there is the Salvation Army's exhibit and at the corner is the Christian Science Pavilion."

We had promised ourselves a visit to the Christian Science Pavilion whenever we should be anywhere in its proximity and here was our opportunity. The point at which we left the car was just in front of the Newfoundland Building. It was a bright, sunny afternoon. In the great bandstand opposite a band was discoursing lively strains, calculated to remind the visitor that this was an exhibition in case one was in danger of forgetting it. People seemed to be flowing in all directions, but as yet there was no sense of being hemmed in by crowds. So far the exhibition had been viewed under ideal conditions, but the multiplicity of objects that we had seen, the sudden switching of the thought from one end of the world to the other, had produced a sense of bewilderment, which in its turn had set up a positive yearning for an opportunity to relax from the tension and get oneself normal again before attempting further adventures in this wonderland of a world.

There is nothing so refreshing as the normal, so we hailed with delight the proximity of the pavilion, which in itself is a challenge to the wayfarer to seek and find the normal in fundamental Truth.

It was only a minute's walk from where we had alighted, slightly downhill between the Newfoundland and Great Britain sections. A quietly dignified building in Georgian style with a blue band running round the plinth on which appears in gold letters the welcome announcement, "Christian Science Pavilion."

When you are opposite to it you become aware that its invitation to the passer-by to walk in is almost irresistible, so pleasantly recessed is the veranda between the two extended wings of the building and so attractive appears the long garden bench in its deep shade, not to mention the wicker lounge chairs in the little paved forecourt.

Before visiting the reading room proper we peeped into the little writing room, in which several people were seated at the tables busily writing to relatives in far-off lands, telling them, no doubt, of their experiences and perhaps not omitting a word of gratitude for the opportunity thus afforded to write the letter. On the veranda itself were two or three small groups chatting quietly, one of them evidently waiting the arrival of friends, to whom they had given the pavilion as the meeting place.

Backing on to the veranda and running almost the length of the building is the reading room. It is admirably proportioned and pleasantly furnished. On entering, a sense of deep and friendly peace claimed us, and it was there for the next half hour that we sat quietly enjoying the sweet calm of it. There were people coming and going all the time, but there was no disturbance and all seemed to understand and respect the idea that whatever noises might assail the ears from without, here is found the inward quiet that comes to those who, turning from the evidences of the senses to the sacred fount, gladly imbibe therefrom—"without money and without price."

Now was the time to see the exhibit of The Christian Science Monitor in the adjoining room, and here again we found a number of visitors apparently hearing for the first time that there is such a paper as the Monitor. The method of exhibiting the Monitor is unique and deserves a brief description. The exhibit is in a long, narrow room which has all the appearance of a picture gallery. The effect is heightened by a series of eight swinging "display racks," such as are used in museums and galleries, hung around the side walls. Each rack contains four frames fitted with cards on which are pasted specially selected articles and illustrations cut from the pages of The Christian Science Monitor and classified under what would seem to the uninitiated to represent every conceivable subject.

Underneath the frames are shelves, upon which are placed current copies of the Monitor open at the pages to correspond with the subjects shown in the racks above, so that the unified connection between these cuttings and the Monitor itself is at once apparent, and anyone desiring to procure a copy dealing with his special interest can, by this means, readily obtain it. Thus it will be seen that practically the whole range of topics in which newspaper readers are usually most interested is presented in such a way as to enable the casual visitor to see at a glance the scope of the Monitor, while those who pause to study the cards find articles of exceptional interest, such as they had never before supposed the paper had to offer.

At one end of the room is a large map of the world, which presents at a glance the fact that the paper has a correspondent in every part of the civilized globe. On a table beneath this map are shown the various stages that go to make up a newspaper, the cable copy, the form, the matrix, the plate, and the printed page. At the other end of the room is a section devoted to the advertising and a counter on which are pamphlets giving further information about the paper to those who desire it. During the time that we were in this room a large number of people passed through it, most of whom seemed greatly to enjoy the process of getting acquainted with The Christian Science Monitor.

One man, whose activities were evidently of a political order, was heard explaining to the assistant in charge, that during the recent election he had seen a copy of the Monitor, in which was set forth the political platforms of the three parties, and how impressed he had been with the complete impartiality and fairness with which this had been done. A stalwart New Zealander, who appeared never before to have heard of the paper, taking away the British Dominions Supplement with some ordinary copies, said, "This is the paper I need; ours are so local, they mostly tell us what the men in the next town are doing, and that's all."

Before leaving the pavilion we spent some minutes chatting with the "hostess," who told us many interesting things of people from near and far who had found out this little haven. Some there are whose business is with the exhibition and who gratefully spend a few minutes daily at the pavilion. Others come in for a rest or to escape showers. One rather prim lady, who certainly would not in the ordinary way have visited the pavilion, when asked if she came there for shelter, replied, "Yes, any port in a storm." Still she was grateful for this port on this occasion. A journalist found the writing room such a peaceful place for the preparation of his copy that he alluded to it with gratitude in his article. And so the tale proceeded, although as yet the mission of the pavilion is in its infancy. For ourselves we intend to visit it many times more. J. S. B.